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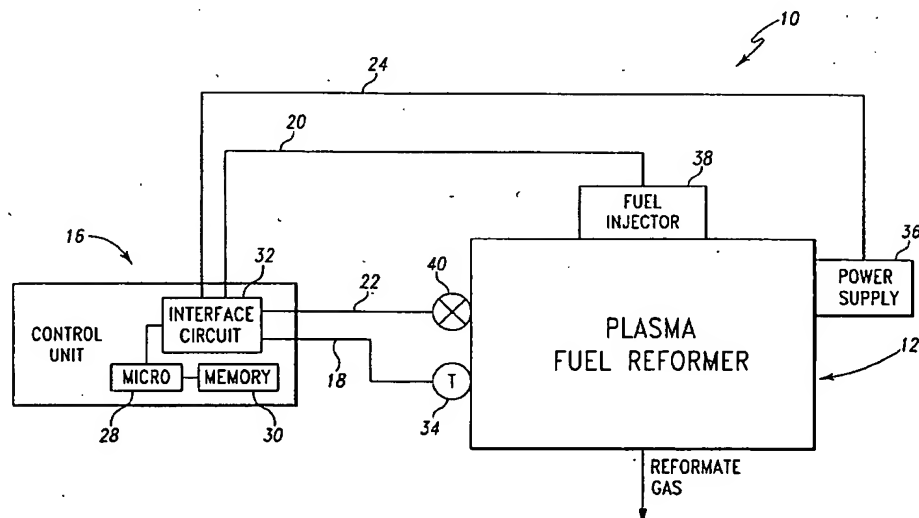
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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR OPERATING A FUEL REFORMER TO GENERATE MULTIPLE REFORMATE GASES



(57) Abstract: A fuel reformer is operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a first component such as a NO_x trap, and then is operated in a different mode of operation to generate and supply and different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a different component such as a soot particulate filter. In a similar manner, the fuel reformer is operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a fuel cell, and then is operated in a different mode of operation to generate and supply and different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to an emission abatement device. A method of operating a fuel reformer is also disclosed.

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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR OPERATING A FUEL
REFORMER TO GENERATE MULTIPLE REFORMATE GASES

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/351,580, entitled "Apparatus and
5 Method for Operating a Fuel Reformer to Provide Reformed Gas to Both a Fuel Cell and an Emission Abatement Device," filed on January 25, 2002 by Michael J. Daniel, Rudolf M. Smaling, Kurt S. Tyler, and Shawn D. Bauer, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

CROSS REFERENCE

10 Cross reference is made to copending U.S. Utility Patent Applications Serial No. 10/246,298 entitled "Apparatus and Method for Operating a Fuel Reformer to Provide Reformate Gas to Both a Fuel Cell and an Emission Abatement Device" (Attorney Docket No. 9501-69931, 02MRA0021) and Serial No. 10/246,118 entitled
15 "Combination Emission Abatement Assembly and Method of Operating the Same" (Attorney Docket No. 9501-71249, 02MRA0416), each of which is assigned to the same assignee as the present application, each of which is filed concurrently herewith, and each of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

20 The present disclosure relates to generally to a fuel reformer, and more particularly to an apparatus and method for operating a fuel reformer to provide reformate gas to both a fuel cell and an emission abatement device.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

A fuel reformer is operated to reform a hydrocarbon fuel into a reformate gas. In the case of an onboard fuel reformer such as a fuel reformer

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associated with a vehicle or a stationary power generator, the reformat gas produced by the fuel reformer may be utilized as fuel or fuel additive in the operation of an internal combustion engine. The reformat gas may also be utilized to regenerate or otherwise condition an emission abatement device associated with an internal combustion engine or as a fuel for a fuel cell.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

According to one illustrative embodiment, there is provided a power system having a fuel reformer, an emission abatement device, and a fuel cell. The fuel reformer reforms hydrocarbon fuels so as to produce a reformat gas which is supplied to both the emission abatement device and the fuel cell.

According to a more specific illustrative embodiment, there is provided a vehicle system of an on-highway truck having a fuel reformer configured to reform hydrocarbon fuel into a reformat gas, an emission abatement device for treating the emissions from an internal combustion engine, and a fuel cell for generating electrical power. The reformat gas from the fuel reformer is supplied to both the emission abatement device and the fuel cell. In such a way, the reformat gas may be utilized to regenerate or otherwise condition the emission abatement device during operation of the engine, while also being utilized to operate the fuel cell during inoperation of the engine. Electrical power from the fuel cell may be used to power an electrically-powered cab heating and cooling assembly with the need to idle the engine.

According to another illustrative embodiment, a single fuel reformer is utilized to regenerate or otherwise condition a combination emission abatement assembly having a number of different devices for treating a number of different exhaust effluents from the exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine.

According to a more specific illustrative embodiment, the combination emission abatement assembly has a NO_x trap and a soot particulate filter. In such a

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case, the reformat gas from the fuel reformer is used to selectively regenerate both the NO_x trap and the soot particulate filter.

According to another illustrative embodiment, a fuel reformer is operated in different modes of operation to generate and supply different quantities and/or compositions of reformat gas to different components.

According to a more specific exemplary embodiment, the fuel reformer is operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a NO_x trap, and then is operated in a different mode of operation to generate and supply and different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a soot particulate filter. In a similar manner, the fuel reformer is operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to a fuel cell, and then is operated in a different mode of operation to generate and supply and different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to an emission abatement device.

The above and other features of the present disclosure will become apparent from the following description and the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a fuel reforming assembly having a plasma fuel reformer under the control of an electronic control unit;

FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic cross sectional view of the plasma fuel reformer of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a simplified block diagram of a power system;

FIG. 4 is a simplified block diagram of the power system of FIG. 3 as used in the construction of a vehicle;

FIG. 5 is a simplified block diagram of another embodiment of a power system;

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FIG. 6 is a simplified block diagram of the power system of FIG. 5 as used in the construction of a vehicle;

FIG. 7 is a diagrammatic cross sectional view of a soot particulate filter that may be utilized in the construction of the power systems of FIGS. 3-6;

5 FIG. 8 is a simplified block diagram of a combination emission abatement assembly;

FIG. 9 is a diagrammatic cross sectional view of the combination emission abatement assembly of FIG. 8;

10 FIG. 10 is a simplified block diagram of a system having a pair of the combination emission abatement assemblies of FIG. 9 positioned in a parallel arrangement; and

FIG. 11 is view similar to FIG. 10, but showing a system which has a pair of plasma fuel reformers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 As will herein be described in more detail, a fuel reformer, according to the concepts of the present disclosure, may be utilized to generate and supply a reformat gas to both a fuel cell and an emission abatement device. In such a way, the fuel reformer may be used to sustain operation of the fuel cell, while also regenerating or otherwise conditioning the emission abatement device. In the case of
20 when the fuel reformer is a component of a vehicle system (e.g., an on-highway truck) or a stationary power generator, the fuel reformer allows for the treatment of exhaust gases from the internal combustion engine of the vehicle or power generator during operation of the engine, while also allowing for the production of electrical power by the fuel cell during inoperation of the engine (i.e., when the engine is not running).

25 A fuel reformer, according to further concepts of the present disclosure, may also be utilized to regenerate or otherwise condition a combination

emission abatement assembly having a number of different devices for treating a number of different exhaust effluents from the exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine. For example, the fuel reformer is operated to generate and supply a reformat gas to an emission abatement assembly having a NO_x trap and a soot particulate filter.

- 5 In such a case, the reformat gas from the fuel reformer is used to selectively regenerate both the NO_x trap and the soot particulate filter.

A fuel reformer, according to additional concepts of the present disclosure, may be operated in different modes of operation to generate and supply different quantities and/or compositions of reformat gas to different components.

- 10 For example, in the case of when the fuel reformer is operated to generate and supply reformat gas to both a NO_x trap and a particulate filter, the fuel reformer may be operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to the NO_x trap, and then be operated in a different mode of operation to generate and supply a different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to the particulate filter. A similar control scheme may also be utilized
- 15 in the case of use of the fuel reformer to generate and supply reformat gas to both a fuel cell and an emission abatement device. In particular, the fuel reformer may be operated in one mode of operation to generate and supply a particular quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to the fuel cell, and then be operated in a different mode
- 20 of operation to generate and supply a different quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to the emission abatement device.

- The fuel reformer described herein may be embodied as any type of fuel reformer such as, for example, a catalytic fuel reformer, a thermal fuel reformer, a steam fuel reformer, or any other type of partial oxidation fuel reformer. The fuel
- 25 reformer of the present disclosure may also be embodied as a plasma fuel reformer. A plasma fuel reformer uses plasma to convert a mixture of air and hydrocarbon fuel into a reformat gas which is rich in, amongst other things, hydrogen gas and carbon

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monoxide. Systems including plasma fuel reformers are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,425,332 issued to Rabinovich et al.; U.S. Patent No. 5,437,250 issued to Rabinovich et al.; U.S. Patent No. 5,409,784 issued to Bromberg et al.; and U.S. Patent No. 5,887,554 issued to Cohn, et al., the disclosures of each of which is hereby
5 incorporated by reference.

For purposes of the following description, the concepts of the present disclosure will herein be described in regard to a plasma fuel reformer. However, as described above, the fuel reformer of the present disclosure may be embodied as any type of fuel reformer, and the claims attached hereto should not be interpreted to be
10 limited to any particular type of fuel reformer unless expressly defined therein.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2, there is shown an exemplary embodiment of a plasma fuel reforming assembly 10 having a plasma fuel reformer 12 and a control unit 16. The plasma fuel reformer 12 reforms (i.e., converts) hydrocarbon fuels into a reformat gas that includes, amongst other things, hydrogen
15 and carbon monoxide. As such, the plasma fuel reformer 12, as described further herein, may be used in the construction of an onboard fuel reforming system of a vehicle or a stationary power generator. In such a way, the reformat gas produced by the onboard plasma fuel reformer 12 may be utilized as fuel or fuel additive in the operation of an internal combustion engine thereby increasing the efficiency of the
20 engine while also reducing emissions produced by the engine. The reformat gas produced by the onboard plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be utilized to regenerate or otherwise condition an emission abatement device associated with the internal combustion engine. In addition, if the vehicle or the stationary power generator is equipped with a fuel cell such as, for example, an auxiliary power unit (APU), the
25 reformat gas from the onboard plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be used as a fuel for the fuel cell.

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As shown in FIG. 2, the plasma fuel reformer 12 includes a plasma-generating assembly 42 and a reactor 44. The reactor 44 includes a reactor housing 48 having a reaction chamber 50 defined therein. The plasma-generating assembly 42 is secured to an upper portion of the reactor housing 48. The plasma-generating assembly 42 includes an upper electrode 54 and a lower electrode 56. The electrodes 54, 56 are spaced apart from one another so as to define an electrode gap 58 therebetween. An insulator 60 electrically insulates the electrodes from one another.

The electrodes 54, 56 are electrically coupled to an electrical power supply 36 (see FIG. 1) such that, when energized, an electrical current is supplied to one of the electrodes thereby generating a plasma arc 62 across the electrode gap 58 (i.e., between the electrodes 54, 56). A fuel input mechanism such as a fuel injector 38 injects a hydrocarbon fuel 64 into the plasma arc 62. The fuel injector 38 may be any type of fuel injection mechanism which injects a desired amount of fuel into plasma-generating assembly 42. In certain configurations, it may be desirable to atomize the fuel prior to, or during, injection of the fuel into the plasma-generating assembly 42. Such fuel injector assemblies (i.e., injectors which atomize the fuel) are commercially available.

As shown in FIG. 2, the plasma-generating assembly 42 has an annular air chamber 72. Pressurized air is advanced into the air chamber 72 through an air inlet 74 and is thereafter directed radially inwardly through the electrode gap 58 so as to "bend" the plasma arc 62 inwardly. Such bending of the plasma arc 62 ensures that the injected fuel 64 is directed through the plasma arc 62. Such bending of the plasma arc 62 also reduces erosion of the electrodes 56, 58. Moreover, advancement of air into the electrode gap 58 also produces a desired mixture of air and fuel ("air/fuel mixture"). In particular, the plasma reformer 12 reforms or otherwise processes the fuel in the form of a mixture of air and fuel. The air-to-fuel ratio of the air/fuel mixture being reformed by the fuel reformer is controlled via control of the fuel

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injector 38 and an air inlet valve 40. The air inlet valve 40 may be embodied as any type of electronically-controlled air valve. The air inlet valve 40 may be embodied as a discrete device, as shown in FIG. 2, or may be integrated into the design of the plasma fuel reformer 12. In either case, the air inlet valve 40 controls the amount of air that is introduced into the plasma-generating assembly 42 thereby controlling the air-to-fuel ratio of the air/fuel mixture being processed by the plasma fuel reformer 12.

The lower electrode 56 extends downwardly into the reactor housing 48. As such, gas (either reformed or partially reformed) exiting the plasma arc 62 is advanced into the reaction chamber 50. A catalyst 78 may be positioned in the reaction chamber 50. The catalyst 78 completes the fuel reforming process, or otherwise treats the gas, prior to exit of the reformat gas through a gas outlet 76. In particular, some or all of the gas exiting the plasma-generating assembly 42 may only be partially reformed, and the catalyst 78 is configured to complete the reforming process (i.e., catalyze a reaction which completes the reforming process of the partially reformed gas exiting the plasma-generating assembly 42). The catalyst 78 may be embodied as any type of catalyst that is configured to catalyze such reactions. In one exemplary embodiment, the catalyst 78 is embodied as substrate having a precious metal or other type of catalytic material disposed thereon. Such a substrate may be constructed of ceramic, metal, or other suitable material. The catalytic material may be, for example, embodied as platinum, rhodium, palladium, including combinations thereof, along with any other similar catalytic materials. As shall be discussed below in greater detail, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be embodied without the catalyst 78.

As shown in FIG. 2, the plasma fuel reformer 12 has a temperature sensor 34 associated therewith. The temperature sensor 34 is used as a feedback mechanism to determine the temperature of a desired structure of the plasma fuel

reformer 12 or the gas advancing therethrough. For example, the temperature sensor 34 may be used to measure the temperature of the reformat gas being produced by the plasma fuel reformer 12, the ambient temperature within the reaction chamber 50, the temperature of the catalyst 78, etcetera. The temperature sensor 34 may be located in any number of locations. In particular, as shown in solid lines, the temperature sensor 34 may be positioned within the reaction chamber 50 at location in operative contact with the a structure (e.g., the catalyst 78 or the walls of the reaction chamber 50) or a substance (e.g., the gas in the reaction chamber 50). To do so, the temperature sensor 34 may be positioned in physical contact with the structure or substance, or may be positioned a predetermined distance away from the structure or out of the flow of the substance, depending on the type and configuration of the temperature sensor.

Alternatively, the temperature of the desired structure or substance may be determined indirectly. In particular, as shown in phantom, the temperature sensor 34 may be positioned so as to sense the temperature of the reformat gas advancing through the reaction chamber 50 or a gas conduit 80 subsequent to being exhausted through the outlet 76. Such a temperature reading may be utilized to calculate the temperature of another structure such as, for example, the catalyst 78 or the reactor housing 48. Conversely, the temperature sensor 34 may be positioned to sense the temperature of the reactor housing 48 with such a temperature reading then being correlated to the temperature of the reformat gas. In any such case, an indirect temperature sensed by the temperature sensor 34 may be correlated to a desired temperature.

As shown in FIG. 1, the plasma fuel reformer 12 and its associated components are under the control of the control unit 16. In particular, the temperature sensor 34 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 18, the fuel injector 38 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal

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line 20, the air inlet valve 40 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 22, and the power supply 36 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 24. Moreover, as will herein be described in greater detail, a number of other components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be under the control of the control unit 16, and, as a result, electrically coupled thereto. For example, a flow diverter valve for selectively diverting a flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 between any number of components may be under the control of the control unit 16. Similarly, a flow diverter valve for selectively diverting a flow of exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine between any number of components may also be under the control of the control unit 16.

Although the signal lines 18, 20, 22, 24 (and any of the signal lines used to couple other devices to the control unit) are shown schematically as a single line, it should be appreciated that the signal lines may be configured as any type of signal carrying assembly which allows for the transmission of electrical signals in either one or both directions between the electronic control unit 16 and the corresponding component. For example, any one or more of the signal lines 18, 20, 22, 24 (or any other signal line disclosed herein) may be embodied as a wiring harness having a number of signal lines which transmit electrical signals between the electronic control unit 16 and the corresponding component. It should be appreciated that any number of other wiring configurations may also be used. For example, individual signal wires may be used, or a system utilizing a signal multiplexer may be used for the design of any one or more of the signal lines 18, 20, 22, 24 (or any other signal line). Moreover, the signal lines 18, 20, 22, 24 may be integrated such that a single harness or system is utilized to electrically couple some or all of the components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the electronic control unit 16.

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The electronic control unit 16 is, in essence, the master computer responsible for interpreting electrical signals sent by sensors associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 and for activating electronically-controlled components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 in order to control the plasma fuel reformer 12, the flow of reformat gas exiting therefrom, and, in some cases, an exhaust gas flow from an internal combustion engine. For example, the electronic control unit 16 of the present disclosure is operable to, amongst many other things, determine the beginning and end of each injection cycle of fuel into the plasma-generating assembly 42, calculate and control the amount and ratio of air and fuel to be introduced into the plasma-generating assembly 42, determine the temperature of the reformer 12 or the reformat gas, determine the power level to supply to the plasma fuel reformer 12, determine which component (e.g., a NO_x trap, a particulate filter, or a fuel cell) to supply the reformat gas to, determine the composition or quantity of reformat gas to be generated and supplied to a particular component.

To do so, the electronic control unit 16 includes a number of electronic components commonly associated with electronic units which are utilized in the control of electromechanical systems. For example, the electronic control unit 16 may include, amongst other components customarily included in such devices, a processor such as a microprocessor 28 and a memory device 30 such as a programmable read-only memory device ("PROM") including erasable PROM's (EPROM's or EEPROM's). The memory device 30 is configured to store, amongst other things, instructions in the form of, for example, a software routine (or routines) which, when executed by the processor 28, allows the electronic control unit 16 to control operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12.

The electronic control unit 16 also includes an analog interface circuit 32. The analog interface circuit 32 converts the output signals from the various fuel reformer sensors (e.g., the temperature sensor 34) or other sensors associated with the

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components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 into a signal which is suitable for presentation to an input of the microprocessor 28. In particular, the analog interface circuit 32, by use of an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter (not shown) or the like, converts the analog signals generated by the sensors into a digital signal for use by the microprocessor 28. It should be appreciated that the A/D converter may be embodied as a discrete device or number of devices, or may be integrated into the microprocessor 28. It should also be appreciated that if any one or more of the sensors associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 generate a digital output signal, the analog interface circuit 32 may be bypassed.

Similarly, the analog interface circuit 32 converts signals from the microprocessor 28 into an output signal which is suitable for presentation to the electrically-controlled components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 (e.g., the fuel injector 38, the air inlet valve 40, the power supply 36, or other system components such as a gas flow diverter valve or the like). In particular, the analog interface circuit 32, by use of a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter (not shown) or the like, converts the digital signals generated by the microprocessor 28 into analog signals for use by the electronically-controlled components associated with the fuel reformer 12 such as the fuel injector 38, the air inlet valve 40, or the power supply 36. It should be appreciated that, similar to the A/D converter described above, the D/A converter may be embodied as a discrete device or number of devices, or may be integrated into the microprocessor 28. It should also be appreciated that if any one or more of the electronically-controlled components associated with the plasma fuel reformer 12 operate on a digital input signal, the analog interface circuit 32 may be bypassed.

Hence, the electronic control unit 16 may be operated to control operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 and components associated therewith. In particular, the electronic control unit 16 executes a routine including, amongst other

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things, a closed-loop control scheme in which the electronic control unit 16 monitors the outputs from a number of sensors in order to control the inputs to the electronically-controlled components associated therewith. To do so, the electronic control unit 16 communicates with the sensors associated with the fuel reformer and the system in which it is being utilized in order to determine, amongst numerous other things, the amount, temperature, and/or pressure of air and/or fuel being supplied to the plasma fuel reformer 12, the amount of hydrogen and/or oxygen in the reformat gas, the temperature of the reformer or the reformat gas, the composition of the reformat gas, the saturation level of an emission abatement device (e.g., a NO_x trap or particulate filter), etcetera. Armed with this data, the electronic control unit 16 performs numerous calculations each second, including looking up values in preprogrammed tables, in order to execute algorithms to perform such functions as determining when or how long the fuel reformer's fuel injector or other fuel input device is opened, controlling the power level input to the fuel reformer, controlling the amount of air advanced through air inlet valve, controlling the position of a flow diverter valve responsible for directing the flow of reformat gas or exhaust gas from one component to the other, determining the quantity and/or composition of reformat gas to generate and deliver to a particular component, etcetera.

Referring now to FIG. 3, there is shown a power system 110 having an internal combustion engine 112 such as a diesel engine, the fuel reformer system 10, a fuel cell 116, and an emission abatement device 118. Hydrocarbon fuel from a fuel tank 120 is supplied to the plasma fuel reformer 12. The hydrocarbon fuel in the fuel tank 120 may be the same hydrocarbon fuel being combusted by the engine 112 (e.g., gasoline or diesel fuel), or, alternatively, may be a type of hydrocarbon fuel which is distinct from the engine's fuel.

As described above, the plasma fuel reformer 12 of the fuel reformer assembly 10 reforms hydrocarbon fuel into a reformat gas such as gas rich in

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hydrogen and carbon monoxide. The reformat gas is then supplied to a number of other components associated with the power system 110. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be used to supply reformat gas to the fuel cell 116. Specifically, hydrocarbon fuel from the fuel tank 120 may be reformed by the plasma fuel reformer 12 into a reformat gas which is input into the fuel cell 116. The fuel cell 116 of the power system 110 may be provided as any type of fuel cell. For example, the fuel cell 116 may be embodied as an alkaline fuel cell (AFC), a phosphoric acid fuel cell (PAFC), a proton exchange membrane fuel cell (PEMFC), a solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC), a molten carbonate fuel cell (MCFC), or any other type of fuel cell.

The fuel cell 116 processes the reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to create electrical energy which is used in the operation of the power system 110 or other components. For example, electrical energy generated by the fuel cell 116 may be consumed by components associated with the power system. For instance, electrical energy generated by the fuel cell 116 may be used for operation of a number of electrical accessories such as systems electronics or the like. It should be appreciated that the fuel cell 116 may be operated in conjunction with one or more batteries (not shown) to store electrical energy prior to consumption by electrical components associated with the system.

The reformat gas may also be supplied to the emission abatement device 118. In such a case, the hydrogen-rich gas may be used to regenerate a chemical catalyst or absorber which remove certain effluents (e.g., HC, CO, NO_x, SO_x, and in the case of a diesel engine, carbon-based particulate or "soot") from the exhaust gases emitted from the internal combustion engine 112. Specifically, the emission abatement device 118 may include one or more catalytic converters or similar devices to reburn or otherwise treat any unburned gases in the exhaust gases. As such, the emission abatement device 118 may include platinum, rhodium,

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palladium, or other similar materials which are catalysts for the chemical reaction needed to burn off or otherwise treat any unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide by turning them into water vapor, carbon dioxide and other less toxic gases. Reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be utilized to condition the catalyst or otherwise facilitate such an abatement process.

The emission abatement device 118 may also include one or more absorbers, traps, filters, or similar devices for trapping and removing compounds such as oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), oxides of sulfur (SO_x), and/or soot. As described in greater detail herein in regard to FIGS. 5 and 6, additional oxidation catalysts may be used in conjunction with the traps of the emission abatement device 118 to oxidize certain compounds being exhausted from the traps (e.g., H_2S). Reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be used to regenerate such absorbers, traps, and filters. In particular, absorbers, traps, and filters undergo a regeneration process during operation thereof in which the compound trapped in the absorber, trap, or filter is purged therefrom. Reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be supplied to the absorber, trap, or filter in order to facilitate such a regeneration process.

A NO_x trap used in the construction of the emission abatement device 118 may be any type of commercially available NO_x trap. In the case of when engine 112 is embodied as a diesel engine, the NO_x trap is embodied as a lean NO_x trap so as to facilitate the trapping and removal of NO_x in the lean conditions associated with diesel exhaust gases. Specific examples of NO_x traps which may be used in the construction of the emission abatement device 118 include, but are not limited to, NO_x traps commercially available from, or NO_x traps constructed with materials commercially available from, EmeraChem, LLC of Knoxville, Tennessee (formerly known as Goal Line Environmental Technologies, LLC of Knoxville, Tennessee).

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A soot particulate filter used in the construction of the emission abatement device 118 may be any type of commercially available particulate filter. For example, the soot particulate filter may be embodied as any known exhaust particulate filter such as a "deep bed" or "wall flow" filter. Deep bed filters may be embodied as metallic mesh filters, metallic or ceramic foam filters, ceramic fiber mesh filters, and the like. Wall flow filters, on the other hand, may be embodied as a cordierite or silicon carbide ceramic filter with alternating channels plugged at the front and rear of the filter thereby forcing the gas advancing therethrough into one channel, through the walls, and out another channel. Moreover, the soot particulate filter may also be impregnated with a catalytic material such as, for example, a precious metal catalytic material.

The soot particulate filter for use as the emission abatement device 118 may also be embodied as any of the devices described in copending, commonly assigned U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/375,134 entitled "Apparatus and Method for Regenerating a Particulate Filter of an Exhaust System of an Internal Combustion Engine" filed on April 24, 2002 by Rudolf M. Smaling, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference. As shown in FIG. 7, one exemplary emission abatement device 300 constructed according to the teachings of the above-incorporated provisional patent application, may be configured as a particulate filter assembly 302 having a catalyst 304 and a soot particulate filter 306 positioned downstream from catalyst 304. The catalyst 304 may be spaced apart from the soot filter 306 by a predetermined distance (as shown in FIG. 7), may be positioned in contact with the soot particulate filter 306, or may even be fabricated as a common structure with the soot particulate filter 306 (e.g., a common structure having a catalyst portion positioned upstream of a filter portion).

The catalyst 304 may be embodied as any type of catalyst that is configured to catalyze the herein described reactions. In one exemplary embodiment,

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the catalyst 304 is embodied as substrate having a precious metal or other type of catalytic material disposed thereon. Such a substrate may be constructed of ceramic, metal, or other suitable material. The catalytic material may be, for example, embodied as platinum, rhodium, palladium, including combinations thereof, along with any other similar catalytic materials.

The soot particulate filter 306, on the other hand, traps soot or other particulates present in the untreated exhaust gases from the engine 112. The soot particulate filter 306 may be embodied as any known exhaust particulate filter such as the "deep bed" or "wall flow" filters described above. Similarly to as described above, the soot particulate filter 306 may also be impregnated with a catalytic material such as, for example, a precious metal catalytic material.

During a regeneration cycle, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is advanced into contact with the catalyst 304 to catalyze an oxidation reaction between the oxygen in the exhaust gas of the engine 112 and the reformat gas. Specifically, when the reformat gas is advanced into contact with the catalyst 304 in the presence of exhaust gas, the catalyst 304 catalyzes an oxidation reaction which converts the hydrogen gas present in the reformat gas and the oxygen present in the exhaust gases into, amongst other things, water. Moreover, the catalyst catalyzes an oxidation reaction which converts the carbon monoxide present in the reformat gas and the oxygen present in the exhaust gases into carbon dioxide. Both of these oxidation reactions are highly exothermic, and, as a result, produce heat that is transferred to the downstream-positioned soot particulate filter 306. The heat, which may illustratively be in the range of 600-650 degrees Celsius, ignites and burns soot particles trapped in the particulate filter 306 thereby regenerating the filter 306.

As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the emission abatement device 118 may also be embodied as a combination emission abatement assembly 400 having devices for treating multiple different compounds present in the exhaust stream. In particular,

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as will herein be described in greater detail in regard to FIGS. 8 and 9, the combination emission abatement assembly 400 may be embodied to include both a NO_x trap and a soot particulate filter assembly for trapping and removing both NO_x and soot from the engine's exhaust gases. In such a case, regeneration of both devices is facilitated by use of the plasma fuel reformer 12.

Referring now to FIG. 4, there is shown a specific exemplary implementation of the power system 110. Specifically, the power system 110, as embodied in FIG. 4, is used in the design of a vehicle such as an on-highway truck 150. As such, the output of the engine 112 drives or otherwise mechanically powers a transmission 122 associated with the truck 150.

In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 4, the fuel cell 116 may be operated to provide electrical power to a number of components associated with the truck 150. For example, the fuel cell 116 may be operated to provide electrical power to a heating and cooling system 124. Specifically, the truck 150 may be equipped with an electrically-powered heater 126 and/or air conditioning unit 128 which are operated on electrical power generated by the fuel cell 116 to heat and cool a passenger compartment 130 (e.g., a cab) associated with the truck 150.

Other vehicle components 132 associated with the truck 150 may also be operated on electrical power generated by the fuel cell 116. Such components 132 may include the truck's exterior and interior lighting, accessories (e.g., radio), electronic control systems (e.g., engine control module, brake control module, etcetera), engine devices (e.g., fuel pump, fuel injector system, etcetera), or the like. It should also be appreciated that electrical power from the fuel cell 116 may also be used to operate the plasma fuel reformer 12, if need be.

As described herein, the fuel cell 116 may be configured to provide electrical power to the entire truck 150 much in the same way power is provided in a conventional truck design by an alternator (and associated batteries). However, in the

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case of use of the fuel cell 116 to provide electrical power to the truck 150, the internal combustion engine 112 does not have to be operated (i.e., the engine 112 does not need to be running) in order to provide sustained amounts of electrical power in the manner it would be if power were to be provided through a conventional alternator arrangement.

Reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be generated and supplied to the emission abatement device 118 during operation of the engine 112. Specifically, during operation of the internal combustion engine 112, the electronic control unit 16 controls operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 such that reformate gas is generated and supplied to the emission abatement device 118 so as to selectively regenerate or otherwise treat the emission abatement device 118 during operation of the engine 112. However, during inoperation of the engine (i.e., during periods of time when the engine is not running), the electronic control unit 16 controls operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 such that reformate gas is generated and supplied to the fuel cell 116 so as to allow for the production of electrical energy by the fuel cell 116. In such a case, mechanical output from the engine 112 is not necessary to provide sustained levels of power thereby facilitating operation of electrical accessories (e.g., the heating and cooling system 124) without the need to idle or otherwise operate the engine 112.

An electronically-controlled flow diverter valve 136 is utilized to selectively direct the flow of reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 between the fuel cell 116 and emission abatement device 118. The diverter valve 136 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 138. As such, the position of the diverter valve 136 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. As a result, the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, may selectively direct the flow of reformate gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to either the fuel cell 116 or the emission abatement device 118.

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It should be appreciated that in certain system configurations, the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be split by use of the flow diverter valve 136 with a portion of the reformat gas being supplied to the fuel cell 116 and another portion of the reformat gas being supplied to the emission abatement device 118. In particular, if desired, a portion of the reformat gas produced by the plasma fuel reformer 12 could also be supplied to the fuel cell 116 during operation of the engine 112. Specifically, the fuel cell 116 may be operated to provide electrical power when the engine 112 is running in addition to when the engine 112 is not running.

Referring now to FIG. 5, there is shown another exemplary embodiment of a power system (hereinafter referred to with reference numeral 210). The power system 210 is somewhat similar to the power system 110 of FIGS. 3 and 4. As such, the same reference numerals are used in FIGS. 5 and 6 to designate common components which were previously discussed in regard to FIGS. 3 and 4, with additional discussion thereof being unwarranted.

As shown in FIG. 5, the emission abatement device 118 of the power system 210 is embodied as a pair of traps 232, 234. The traps 232, 234 trap, store, or otherwise remove certain compounds from the engine's exhaust gases such as NO_x and SO_x. Once trapped, the compounds are then exposed to a catalytic regeneration reaction which breaks the compounds down into less harmful compounds prior to being exhausted.

A diverter valve 236 selectively diverts the flow of exhausts gases from the engine 112 between the traps 232, 234. For example, exhaust gases from the engine 112 may be routed through the trap 232 while the trap 234 is maintained "offline." While offline, the trap 234 may undergo regeneration. Once the trap 234 has been regenerated, the position of the diverter valve 236 may be switched such that

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exhaust gases from the engine 112 are routed through the trap 234 while the trap 232 is offline for regeneration.

It should be appreciated that the exhaust gas diverter valve 236 may be embodied as either a two position valve, or, in some configurations, a variable flow valve. In the case of use of a two position valve, the flow of exhaust gases is completely interrupted to the offline trap 232, 234. In other words, the offline trap 232, 234 is isolated from the flow of exhaust gases. However, in the case of use of a variable flow valve, a desired amount of the exhaust gas flow may be directed through the offline trap 232, 234. This reduced flow may be utilized to facilitate the regeneration process of the trap 232, 234 depending on the type and design of the trap 232, 234. For example, during regeneration of a NO_x trap, it may be desirable to have little to no flow of exhaust gases through the trap. However, in the case of regeneration of a soot particulate filter such as the filter described in the aforementioned and incorporated U.S. Provisional Patent Application, it may be desirable to have some degree of a flow of exhaust gases through filter during regeneration thereof. For example, it may be desirable to put a controlled flow of exhaust gas through the filter to supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to sustain the oxidation reactions at the face of the upstream catalyst (i.e., the catalyst which creates the heat to burn the soot in the downstream filter) and to provide sufficient amounts of oxygen to burn the soot in the soot filter with the heat generated by the catalyst.

To operate in such a manner, the diverter valve 236 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 238. As such, the position of the diverter valve 236 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. Hence, the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, selectively directs the flow of exhaust gas from the engine 112 to either the trap 232 or the trap 234, or a combination of both traps 232, 234 in the case of a variable flow diverter valve 236.

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The control scheme for controlling the position of the diverter valve 236 may be designed in a number of different manners. For example, a timing-based control scheme may be utilized in which the position of the diverter valve 236 is changed as a function of time. For instance, regeneration of the traps 232, 234 may be performed at predetermined timed intervals.

Alternatively, a sensor-based control scheme may be utilized. In such a case, the position of the diverter valve 236 is changed as a function of output from one or more sensors associated with the traps 232, 236. For instance, regeneration of one of the traps 232, 234 may commence when the output from NO_x sensor(s) (not shown) associated with the particular trap 232, 234 is indicative of a predetermined saturation level.

A flow diverter valve 246 is used to direct reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the appropriate trap 232, 234. In particular, the diverter valve 246 selectively diverts the flow of reformat gas between the traps 232, 234. For example, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is routed through the diverter valve 246 to the trap 232 when the trap 232 is offline and undergoing a regeneration cycle. When it is time to regenerate the trap 234, the position of the diverter valve 246 may be switched such that reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is routed through the diverter valve 246 to the trap 234 when the trap 234 is offline for regeneration.

To operate in such a manner, the diverter valve 246 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 248. As such, the position of the diverter valve 246 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. Hence, the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, selectively directs the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to either the trap 232 or the trap 234.

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The control scheme executed by the control unit 16 controls the position of the various diverter valves in order to selectively direct reformat gas and exhaust gases to the appropriate trap 232, 234. In particular, the control unit 16 coordinates the position of the reformat gas diverter valves 136 and 246 with the exhaust diverter valve 236 to direct the flow of reformat gas and exhaust gas to the appropriate trap 232, 234. In particular, when the exhaust diverter valve 236 is positioned so as to direct exhaust gas through the trap 232 (i.e., the trap 234 is offline), the reformat gas diverter valves 136, 246 are respectively positioned so as to direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the trap 234 thereby facilitating regeneration thereof. Conversely, when the exhaust diverter valve 236 is positioned so as to direct exhaust gas through the trap 234 (i.e., the trap 232 is offline), the reformat gas diverter valves 136, 246 are respectively positioned so as to direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the trap 232 thereby facilitating regeneration thereof.

It should be appreciated that the emission abatement device 118 may be configured to include one or more additional catalysts to function in conjunction with the traps 232, 234. For example, an oxidation catalyst (not shown) may be positioned downstream from the traps 232, 234 to oxidize any H_2S that may be present in the gases being exhausted from the traps 232, 234.

The emission abatement device 118 of the power system 210 may also be configured to include one or more soot particulate filters such as the soot particulate filters described above. In such a case, the soot particulate filters may be arranged in a similar parallel configuration as the traps 232, 234, with one soot particulate filter being operated to trap soot from the flow of exhaust gases while the other soot particulate filter is offline for regeneration. Alternatively, if desired, the soot particulate filter may be housed in the same structure as the traps 232, 234. Use

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of a soot particulate filter is particularly useful in the case of when the internal combustion engine 112 is embodied as a diesel engine.

Referring now to FIG. 6, there is shown a specific exemplary implementation of the power system 210. Specifically, in a similar manner to as described herein in regard to FIG. 4, the power system 210 may be used in the design of a vehicle such as the on-highway truck 150. In such a case, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated to provide reformat gas to the truck's fuel cell 116 and the traps 232, 234 of the emission abatement device 118.

Similarly to as described herein in regard to FIG. 4, the fuel cell 116 of the power system 210 may be operated to provide electrical power to a number of components associated with the truck 150. For example, the fuel cell 116 may be operated to provide electrical power to the electrically-powered heater 126 and/or air conditioning unit 128 of the truck's heating and cooling system 124 thereby providing heated and cooled air to the cab 30 of the truck 150. Moreover, other vehicle components 132 such as the truck's exterior and interior lighting, accessories (e.g., radio), electronic control systems (e.g., engine control module, brake control module, etcetera), engine devices (e.g., fuel pump, fuel injector system, etcetera), or the like may be powered by electrical energy generated by the fuel cell 116 of the power system 210. Electrical power from the fuel cell 116 may also be used to operate the plasma fuel reformer 12. Specifically, as described herein, the plasma fuel reformer 12 requires electrical power to generate a plasma field. Such electrical power may be provided by the fuel cell 116.

It should be appreciated that a power generation scheme may be implemented to leverage mechanical output from the engine during operation thereof. For example, electrical power may be supplied to the truck's electrical components (e.g., the heating and cooling system 124, the plasma fuel reformer 12, etcetera) by use of a conventional power generating system (e.g., an alternator) during operation

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of the engine 112 with electrical energy from the fuel cell 116 being utilized to power the truck's electrical components during inoperation of the engine (i.e., when the engine 112 is not running).

The configurations of the power systems described herein may be varied to fit the needs of a given application. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 need not only be used in conjunction with the emission abatement device 118 of FIGS. 5 and 6 (i.e., a device which includes the traps 232, 234), but rather may be used in conjunction with any type of emission abatement device. In a similar manner, the emission abatement device 118 of FIGS. 5 and 6 need not only be used in conjunction with the plasma fuel reformer 12, but rather may be used in conjunction with any type of fuel reformer.

Moreover, the power systems described herein have numerous other applications. For example, the power systems described herein may be used in the design of a hybrid vehicle. In such a case, the mechanical output from the internal combustion engine 112 may be mechanically coupled to a power generator which converts rotary mechanical power into electrical power which is stored in the hybrid vehicle's batteries for use by the vehicle's electric motor.

The power systems described herein also have numerous applications other than vehicular power systems. For example, the power systems described herein may be used in the design of a stationary power generating system. In such a case, the mechanical output from the internal combustion engine 112 may be mechanically coupled to a power generator which converts rotary mechanical power into electrical power. Moreover, the mechanical output of the internal combustion engine 112 may be used to drive a pump mechanism or the like associated with a pump assembly.

The configuration of the power systems described herein may also be modified to provide reformat gas to other components associated with the system in

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addition to the fuel cell and the emission abatement device. For example, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer may be supplied to the intake of the internal combustion engine. Indeed, as either the sole fuel source, or as a fuel additive, the combustion of reformat gas significantly reduces emissions during operation of the engine. This is particularly useful in the case of when the internal combustion engine 112 is embodied as a spark-ignited engine which combusts a hydrocarbon fuel such as gasoline, natural gas, methanol, or propane. In such a configuration (i.e., reformat gas is being supplied to the intake of the engine prior to combustion), it may be possible to eliminate one or more emission abatement mechanisms from the power system as a result of the reduction in emissions produced by the engine.

To provide reformat gas to the internal combustion engine, the engine may be configured to include a carburetor for advancing the reformat gas into the engine's combustion chambers, a fuel injection assembly for injecting the reformat gas into the engine's combustion chambers, or any other similar device depending on the particular design of the engine. Alternatively, the engine's existing fuel delivery system may be modified to simultaneously inject or otherwise advance hydrocarbon fuel and reformat gas into the engine's combustion chambers. The fuel reformer may be configured to fluidly communicate reformat gas to any such a mechanism associated with the engine.

Referring now to FIGS. 8 and 9, there is shown a combination emission abatement assembly 400. The emission abatement assembly 400 may be used as the emission abatement device 118 of the herein described power systems 110, 210. However, the emission abatement assembly may also be utilized in the construction of many other systems including systems which may or may not include a fuel cell. The combination emission abatement assembly 400 has a number of different devices for treating a number of different exhaust effluents from the exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine. For example, as will now be described in

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greater detail, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated to generate and supply a reformat gas to an emission abatement assembly having both a NO_x trap 402 and a soot particulate filter 404. In such a case, the reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is used to selectively regenerate both the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404.

As shown in FIG. 9, the soot NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404 may be housed in separate housings coupled to one another by use of, for example, sections of exhaust pipe. Alternatively, the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404 may be fabricated in a common housing.

It should be appreciated that the components (i.e., the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404) may be positioned in any order or arrangement to fit the needs of a give system. In particular, based on a number of system design considerations, it may be desirable to position one device upstream of the other, whereas in other system designs the opposite positioning may be more desirable. In the exemplary embodiment described herein, the soot particulate filter 404 of the emission abatement assembly 400 is positioned downstream from the NO_x trap 402. As will be described herein, such an arrangement facilitates control of both the NO_x trap regeneration process and the soot particulate filter regeneration process.

As with the NO_x traps described above in regard to FIGS. 3-6, the NO_x trap 402 of the combination emission abatement assembly 400 may be any type of commercially available NO_x trap. In the case of when the emission abatement assembly 400 is used to treat exhaust gases from a diesel engine, the NO_x trap 402 is embodied as a lean NO_x trap so as to facilitate the trapping and removal of NO_x in the lean conditions associated with diesel exhaust gases. Specific examples of NO_x traps which may be used in the construction of the combination emission abatement assembly include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned NO_x traps commercially

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available from, or NO_x traps constructed with materials commercially available from, EmeraChem.

The soot particulate filter used in the construction of the combination emission abatement assembly 400 may be any type of commercially available particulate filter. For example, similar to as described above in regard to the soot filters of FIGS. 3-6, the soot particulate filter 404 may be embodied as any known exhaust particulate filter such as a "deep bed" or "wall flow" filter. Deep bed filters may be embodied as metallic mesh filters, metallic or ceramic foam filters, ceramic fiber mesh filters, and the like. Wall flow filters, on the other hand, may be embodied as a cordierite or silicon carbide ceramic filter with alternating channels plugged at the front and rear of the filter thereby forcing the gas advancing therethrough into one channel, through the walls, and out another channel. Moreover, the soot particulate filter 404 may also be impregnated with a catalytic material such as, for example, a precious metal catalytic material. In the exemplary embodiment described herein and shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the soot particulate filter 404 of the combination emission abatement assembly 400 is embodied as one of the devices described in the aforementioned and incorporated U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/375,134.

Referring now to FIG. 9, the combination emission abatement assembly 400 is shown in greater detail. The NO_x absorber catalyst 406 of the NO_x trap 402 is housed in an interior chamber 408 of a housing 410. The housing 410 has an upstream end 412 coupled to an exhaust pipe 414, and a downstream end 416 coupled to an exhaust pipe 418. The upstream end 412 of the housing 410 defines an exhaust gas inlet 420, whereas the downstream end 416 of the housing 410 defines an exhaust gas outlet 422. Hence, exhaust gases from the diesel engine enter the housing 410 through the exhaust gas inlet 420, are advanced through the NO_x absorber

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catalyst 406, and then are exhausted from the housing 410 via the exhaust gas outlet 422.

The NO_x trap 402 has an inlet 424 for receiving reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12. The inlet 424 may be configured as an orifice that is defined in the walls of the housing 410, or, alternatively, may include a tube, coupling assembly, or other structure which extends through the wall of the housing 410. In addition, if the reformat gas is introduced upstream of the upstream end 412 of the housing 410, the exhaust gas inlet 420 of the housing 410 functions as the reformat gas inlet of the NO_x trap 402.

10 The plasma fuel reformer 12 is fluidly coupled to the reformat gas inlet associated with the NO_x trap 402. In particular, a first end of a fluid line 426 is coupled to the outlet of the plasma fuel reformer 12 (via a flow diverter valve 466, as described below), whereas a second end of the fluid line 426 extends through, or is coupled to, the gas inlet 424 such that reformat gas may be advanced into the chamber 408 of the housing 410. In such a manner, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be advanced into contact with the NO_x absorber catalyst 406.

As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the electronic control unit 16 is also electrically coupled to a pair of NO_x sensors 428, 430 via a pair of signal lines 432, 434, respectively. The NO_x sensors 428, 430 are utilized to sense the difference in NO_x concentration across the NO_x absorber catalyst 406 in order to determine when the NO_x trap 402 requires regeneration. In particular, the NO_x sensors 428, 430 cooperate to determine the amount of NO_x being removed from the exhaust gases (i.e., trapped) by the NO_x absorber catalyst 406. When the amount of NO_x being trapped by the NO_x absorber catalyst 406 diminishes to a predetermined level, the electronic control unit 16 commences the regeneration process. It should be appreciated that while shown in FIGS. 8 and 9 as utilizing two NO_x sensors, a single NO_x sensor on the downstream side of NO_x absorber catalyst 406 may be utilized, if

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desired. In such a configuration, the electronic control unit 16 would monitor when the NO_x concentration sensed by the single NO_x sensor exceeded a predetermined upper threshold, as opposed to monitoring the NO_x removal efficiency across the NO_x absorber catalyst 406.

5 Alternatively, other control schemes may also be utilized to commence a regeneration cycle. For example, a timing-based control scheme may be utilized in which the NO_x trap 402 is regenerated as a function of time. In such a case, regeneration of the NO_x trap 402 is performed at predetermined timed intervals.

Referring back to FIG. 9, the soot particulate filter 404 is also shown in
10 greater detail. A catalyst 436 and a filter 438 of the soot particulate filter 404 are housed in an interior chamber 440 of a housing 442. The housing 442 has an upstream end 444 coupled to the exhaust pipe 418 extending from the downstream end 416 of the NO_x trap housing 410. The housing 442 also has a downstream end 446 coupled to an exhaust pipe 448 that is either open to the atmosphere or coupled to
15 an additional exhaust system component (not shown) positioned downstream of the combination emission abatement assembly 400. The upstream end 444 of the housing 442 defines an exhaust gas inlet 450, whereas the downstream end 446 of the housing 442 defines an exhaust gas outlet 452. Hence, exhaust gases from the engine enter the housing 442 through the exhaust gas inlet 450, are advanced through the catalyst 436
20 and the soot filter 438, and then are exhausted from the housing 442 via the exhaust gas outlet 452.

The soot particulate filter 404 has an inlet 454 for receiving reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12. Similar to the inlet of the NO_x trap 402, the inlet of the soot particulate filter 404 may be configured as an orifice that is defined in
25 the walls of the housing 442, or, alternatively, may include a tube, coupling assembly, or other structure which extends through the wall of the housing 442. In addition, if the reformat gas is introduced upstream of the upstream end 444 of the housing 442,

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the exhaust gas inlet 450 of the housing 442 functions as the reformat gas inlet of the soot particulate filter 404.

The plasma fuel reformer 12 is fluidly coupled to the reformat gas inlet associated with the soot particulate filter 404. In particular, a first end of a fluid line 456 is coupled to the outlet of the plasma fuel reformer 12 (via the flow diverter valve 466, as described below), whereas a second end of the fluid line 456 extends through, or is coupled to, the gas inlet 454 such that reformat gas may be advanced into the chamber 440 of the housing 442. In such a manner, the reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be introduced into a flow of exhaust gas from the engine and into contact with the catalyst 436. In particular, as described above in regard to FIG. 7, during a regeneration cycle, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is advanced into contact with the catalyst 436 to catalyze an oxidation reaction between the oxygen in the exhaust gas of the engine and the reformat gas. Specifically, when the reformat gas is advanced into contact with the catalyst 436 in the presence of exhaust gas (or other source of oxygen), the catalyst 436 catalyzes an oxidation reaction which converts the hydrogen gas present in the reformat gas and the oxygen present in the exhaust gases into, amongst other things, water. Moreover, the catalyst 436 catalyzes an oxidation reaction which converts the carbon monoxide present in the reformat gas and the oxygen present in the exhaust gases into carbon dioxide. Both of these oxidation reactions are highly exothermic, and, as a result, produce heat that is transferred to the downstream-positioned soot filter 438. The heat, which may illustratively be in the range of 600-650 degrees Celsius, ignites and burns soot particles trapped in the soot filter 438 thereby regenerating the soot particulate filter 404.

As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, the electronic control unit 16 is also electrically coupled to a pair of pressure sensors 458, 460 via a pair of signal line 462, 464, respectively. The pressure sensors 458, 460 may be utilized to sense the pressure

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difference across the soot particulate filter 404 in order to determine when the soot filter 438 requires regeneration. Specifically, when the pressure drop across the soot particulate filter 404 increases to a predetermined value, the electronic control unit 16 commences the filter regeneration process. It should be appreciated that while shown in FIGS. 8 and 9 as utilizing two pressure sensors, a single pressure sensor on either side of soot particulate filter 404 may be utilized, if desired. In such a configuration, the electronic control unit 16 would monitor when the pressure sensed by the single pressure sensor exceeded a predetermined upper threshold or was below a predetermined lower threshold, as opposed to monitoring the pressure drop across the soot particulate filter 404.

As alluded to above, an electronically-controlled flow diverter valve 466 is utilized to selectively direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 between the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404. In particular, one end of a fluid line 480 is coupled to the outlet 76 of the plasma fuel reformer, whereas the other end of the fluid line 480 is coupled to the inlet of the diverter valve 466. A first outlet of the diverter valve 466 is fluidly coupled to the inlet 424 of the NO_x trap 402 via the fluid line 426, whereas a second outlet of the diverter valve 466 is fluidly coupled to the inlet 454 of soot particulate filter 404 via the fluid line 456.

The diverter valve 466 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 468. As such, the position of the diverter valve 466 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. As a result, the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, selectively directs the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to either the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404. Hence, during operation of the engine, the electronic control unit 16 executes a control routine that, amongst other things, determines when to regenerate the respective components of the combination emission abatement assembly 400. In

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particular, based on the type of control scheme being utilized (e.g., a sensor-based control scheme or a time-based control scheme), the electronic control unit 16 determines when to regenerate the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404 and thereafter positions the diverter valve 466 in a desired position so as to direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the appropriate device (i.e., to either the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404). It should be appreciated that in certain system configurations, the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be split by use of the flow diverter valve 466 with a portion of the reformat gas being supplied to the NO_x trap 402 and another portion of the reformat gas being supplied to the soot particulate filter 404.

Referring now to FIG. 10, there is shown an exhaust gas treatment system which utilizes a pair of the emission abatement assemblies 400 positioned in a parallel arrangement similar in nature to the traps 232, 234 of FIGS. 5 and 6. The same reference numerals are used in FIG. 10 to designate common components which were previously discussed in regard to FIGS. 8 and 9 with additional discussion thereof being unwarranted. Moreover, a number of components from FIGS. 8 and 9 (e.g., the signal lines associated with the sensors) have been removed for clarity of description.

As shown in FIG. 10, an exhaust gas diverter valve 470 selectively diverts the flow of exhausts gases between the two combination emission abatement assemblies 400. For example, exhaust gases from the engine 112 may be routed through one of the assemblies 400 while the other assembly 400 is maintained offline. While offline, one or both of the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404 of the assembly 400 may undergo regeneration. Once the NO_x trap 402 and/or the soot particulate filter 404 have been regenerated, the position of the diverter valve 470 may be switched such that exhaust gases from the engine are routed through the recently

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regenerated emission abatement assembly 400 while the other assembly 400 is offline for regeneration.

It should be appreciated that the exhaust gas diverter valve 470 may be embodied as either a two position valve, or, in some configurations, a variable flow valve. In the case of use of a two position valve, the flow of exhaust gases is completely interrupted to the offline combination emission abatement system 400. In other words, the offline combination emission abatement assembly 400 is isolated from the flow of exhaust gases. However, in the case of use of a variable flow valve, a desired amount of the exhaust gas flow may be directed through the offline combination emission abatement assembly 400. This reduced flow may be utilized to facilitate the regeneration process of one or both of the NO_x trap 402 and the soot particulate filter 404. For example, during regeneration of the NO_x trap 402, it may be desirable to have little to no flow of exhaust gases through the trap. However, in the case of regeneration of the soot particulate filter 404, it may be desirable to have some degree of a flow of exhaust gases through filter 404. For example, it may be desirable to advance a controlled flow of exhaust gas through the filter 404 to supply sufficient amounts of oxygen to sustain the oxidation reactions at the face of the upstream catalyst 436 and to provide sufficient amounts of oxygen to burn the soot in the soot filter 438 with the heat generated by the catalyst 436.

To operate in such a manner, the diverter valve 470 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 472. As such, the position of the diverter valve 470 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. Hence, the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, selectively directs the flow of exhaust gas from the engine, or a portion of the flow of exhaust gas from the engine, to the appropriate combination emission abatement assemblies 400.

The control scheme for controlling the position of the diverter valve 470 may be designed in a number of different manners. For example, a timing-based

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control scheme may be utilized in which the position of the diverter valve 470 is changed as a function of time. For instance, regeneration of the individual devices of the combination emission abatement assemblies 400 may be performed at predetermined timed intervals.

5 Alternatively, as described above, a sensor-based control scheme may be utilized to detect when a particular NO_x trap 402 or a particular soot particulate filter 404 of the assemblies 400 is in need of regeneration. In such a case, the position of the diverter valve 470 is changed as a function of the output from one or more sensors associated with the assemblies 400. For instance, regeneration of one of the
10 NO_x traps 402 may commence when the output from the NO_x sensors 428, 430 associated with the particular trap 402 is indicative of a predetermined saturation level. Similarly, regeneration of one of the soot particulate filters 404 may commence when output from the pressure sensors 458, 460 associated with the particular soot particulate filter 404 is indicative of a predetermined saturation level.

15 A flow diverter valve 474 is used to direct reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the appropriate emission abatement assembly 400. In other words, the diverter valve 474 selectively diverts the flow of reformat gas between the two emission abatement assemblies 400. For example, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 is routed through the diverter valve 474 and to a
20 particular emission abatement assembly 400 when the assembly is offline and undergoing a regeneration cycle.

To operate in such a manner, the diverter valve 474 is electrically coupled to the electronic control unit 16 via a signal line 476. As such, the position of the diverter valve 474 is under the control of the electronic control unit 16. Hence,
25 the electronic control unit 16, amongst its other functions, selectively directs the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to either one of the emission abatement assemblies 400. From there, the flow of reformat gas is further routed by

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the diverter valve 466 so as to direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the appropriate device (i.e., to either the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404) associated with the particular emission abatement assembly 400.

The control scheme executed by the control unit 16 controls the position of the various diverter valves in order to selectively direct reformat gas and exhaust gas to the appropriate device of the combination emission abatement assemblies 400. In particular, the control unit 16 coordinates the position of the reformat gas diverter valves 466 and 474 with the position of the exhaust diverter valve 470 to direct the flow of reformat gas and the flow of exhaust gas to the appropriate device (i.e., either the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404) of the appropriate combination emission abatement assembly 400. In particular, when the exhaust diverter valve 470 is positioned so as to direct exhaust gas through a particular one of the emission abatement assemblies 400 (i.e., the online assembly 400), the reformat gas diverter valves 466 and 474 are respectively positioned so as to direct the flow of reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 to the appropriate device of the offline assembly 400 thereby facilitating regeneration thereof. As described above, in such a case, the exhaust diverter valve 470 may be selectively positioned to allow a controlled flow of exhaust gases through the offline assembly 400 if such a controlled flow is useful during the regeneration process.

Referring now to FIG. 11, there is shown an exhaust gas treatment system which is similar to the system shown in FIG. 10. The same reference numerals are used in FIG. 11 to designate common components which were previously discussed in regard to FIG. 10 with additional discussion thereof being unwarranted.

The system of FIG. 11 is essentially the same as the system of FIG. 10 with the exception that a pair of plasma fuel reformers 12 are utilized. The use of

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multiple fuel reformers is particularly useful in the case of when the reformat gas requirements of the system exceed the production capacity of a single reformer.

In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 11, each of the plasma fuel reformers 12 is "dedicated" to one of the assemblies 400. In other words, reformat gas from a particular plasma fuel reformer 12 is used to regenerate one of the NO_x traps 402 and one of the soot particulate filters 404, but is not used in the regeneration of the other trap 402 or filter 404. However, it should be appreciated that to fit the needs of a given system design, the plasma fuel reformers 12 may be operated to generate and supply reformat gas to any of the devices associated with either of the emission abatement assemblies 400. In such a case, a gas routing/valving scheme and an associated control scheme may be designed to allow for such delivery of reformat gas to any of the devices of either of the combination emission abatement assemblies 400.

As will now be described in greater detail, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated in different modes of operation to generate and supply different quantities and/or compositions of reformat gas to different devices. In particular, as herein described, a single plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated to generate and supply reformat gas to a number of different devices such a fuel cell, a NO_x trap, a soot particulate filter, an intake of an internal combustion engine, etcetera. Although each of these devices may be supplied a common quantity and/or composition of reformat gas, in certain system designs, it may be desirable to supply one or more such devices with a quantity and/or composition of reformat gas that is different than the quantity and/or composition of reformat gas being supplied to one or more other devices.

The quantity of reformat gas produced by the plasma fuel reformer 12 during a given period of time may be controlled in a number of different manners. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be selectively operated during the

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given time period to control the amount of reformat gas produced by the reformer. Specifically, one particularly useful feature of the plasma fuel reformer 12 is its relatively rapid response to requests for changes in the production of reformat gas. Indeed, the amount of reformat gas produced by the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be quickly increased or decreased based on amongst other things, the flow rates of the fuel and air being advanced into the reformer and the power level being supplied to the fuel reformer. Moreover, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be deacutated for periods of time by interrupting the power supplied to the electrodes 54, 56 (see FIG. 2) by the power supply 36 (see FIG. 1). Use of such periods of deactuation may be utilized to control the quantity of reformat gas being generated and supplied to a particular device during a given period of time.

The quantity of reformat gas being supplied to a particular device may also be controlled by controlling the flow of reformat gas to the particular device irrespective of the quantity of reformat gas being generated by the plasma fuel reformer 12. In particular, the control scheme for controlling the various reformat gas diverter valves described herein may be designed to direct a flow of reformat gas to a given device for a period of time that is different than the period of time that the valve is positioned to direct the flow of reformat gas to another device. In other words, the valving scheme utilized to direct the flow of reformat gas to particular devices may be designed to supply different quantities of reformat gas to different devices.

Likewise, the composition of the reformat gas produced by the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be controlled in a number of different manners. For example, reformat gases of different compositions may be produced by varying the air-to-fuel ratio of the air/fuel mixture being processed by the plasma fuel reformer 12. Moreover, the location or locations in which air is introduced into the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also vary the composition of the reformat gas being produced. In

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particular, as described above, air may be introduced into the plasma fuel reformer 12 at a number of different locations. For example, air is introduced into the plasma fuel reformer 12 through the air inlet 74. Air is also introduced into the plasma fuel reformer 12 by mixing the fuel with air prior to injection with the fuel injector 38.

5 Moreover, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be embodied to include additional air inlets. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be designed to include an air inlet for advancing air directly into the reactor chamber 50 (i.e., without first being advanced through the plasma-generating assembly 42). By varying the proportion of the total air flow introduced through each of these inlets, the composition of the

10 reformat gas may be varied.

Operation of the power supply 36 may also be varied to produce varying reformat gas compositions. For example, by varying the power output level or frequency of the power supply 36, the composition of the reformat gas may be varied.

15 The composition of the reformat gas may also be varied by varying the presence, number, or type of catalyst through which the reformat gas is advanced subsequent to exiting the plasma-generating assembly 42. For example, as alluded to above, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be embodied with or without a catalyst positioned in the reaction chamber 50 (i.e., with or without the catalyst 78 of FIG. 2).

20 The reformat gas produced by a plasma fuel reformer having such a catalyst differs in composition from the reformat gas produced by a plasma fuel reformer that does not have such a catalyst. To this end, a plasma fuel reformer may be designed with an internal gas routing/valving scheme that includes a bypass flow path for selectively routing the gas exiting the plasma-generating assembly 42 either through the catalyst

25 78 positioned in the reaction chamber 50 or, alternatively, around such a catalyst. Alternatively, the catalyst may be removed from the reaction chamber and positioned in a separate housing. In such a case, reformat gas may be selectively routed through

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such a housing or may bypass such a housing so as to produce reformat gases having different compositions.

It should also be appreciated that additional catalysts may also be utilized to produce reformat gases of varying compositions. In particular, 5 irrespective of whether or not a catalyst is positioned in the reaction chamber 50, a number of additional catalysts may be used to treat the reformat gas. A routing/valving scheme may be designed to selectively route the reformat gas through one or more of such additional catalysts so as to produce reformat gases of varying compositions.

10 As described above in regard to FIGS. 1 and 2, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated to produce a reformat gas that is rich in, amongst other things, hydrogen and carbon monoxide. The amount of each of these compounds in the reformat gas flow may be varied by use in the above-described manners. Moreover, a flow of reformat gas rich in other compounds may also be created by 15 the above-described manner. For example, reformat gas rich in acetylene, methane, propanol, or ethanol may also be created.

By varying the quantity and/or composition of the reformat gas generated and supplied to a particular device, operation of the device can be balanced with fuel reformer efficiency. In particular, operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 20 may be configured to generate and supply a quantity and/or composition of reformat gas that is sufficient to support operation of the device, without being "wasteful." In particular, the efficiency of the system is correlated to both the quantity of reformat gas produced and the "purity" of the gas. For example, the system requires more energy to produce a relatively large quantity of reformat than it does to produce a 25 relatively small amount of reformat gas. Similarly, the system requires more energy to produce a reformat gas that has a relatively large amount of hydrogen than one that has a smaller amount of hydrogen.

From the above description, it should be appreciated that the electronic control unit 16 may be configured to execute a control routine that allows for "customization" of the quantity and/or composition of the reformat gas being generated and supplied to the various devices. For example, in the case of the power systems described in regard to FIGS. 3-6, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated to generate and supply a reformat gas to the fuel cell 116 which has a different composition than the reformat gas that is generated and supplied to the emission abatement device 118. Indeed, certain types of fuel cells operate more efficiently when supplied with a reformat gas that is rich in, for example, hydrogen.

While the emission abatement device 118 may be regenerated with reformat gas rich in hydrogen, regeneration may also be sustained with a reformat gas that has not been reformed to such a degree. In particular, regeneration of the emission abatement device 118 may be sustained with a reformat gas rich in hydrocarbons that are larger than hydrogen. For example, regeneration of the emission abatement device may be sustained by use of a reformat gas having sufficient amounts of acetylene, methane, propanol, or ethanol. Hence, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated in one mode of operation in which hydrogen-rich reformat gas is generated and supplied to the fuel cell 116, and also a different mode of operation in which reformat gas rich in larger hydrocarbons is generated and supplied to the emission abatement device 118.

As alluded to above in regard to the discussion relating to FIGS. 3-6, reformat gas from the plasma fuel reformer 12 may also be supplied to the intake of the internal combustion engine 112. In such a case, the quantity and/or composition of the reformat gas supplied to the engine 112 may differ from the quantity and/or composition of the reformat gas supplied to another device (e.g., the fuel cell 116).

A similar scheme may be utilized during regeneration of the combination emission abatement assembly 400 of FIGS. 8-11. In particular, in certain designs, it may be desirable to generate and supply hydrogen-rich reformat

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gas to one of the devices (e.g., the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404), while generating and supplying reformat gas rich in larger hydrocarbons to the other device. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated in one mode of operation in which hydrogen-rich reformat gas is generated and supplied to the NO_x trap 402, and also a different mode of operation in which reformat gas rich in larger hydrocarbons is generated and supplied to the soot particulate filter 404, or visa versa.

A control scheme that varies the quantity of reformat gas delivered to each device may also be utilized during regeneration of the combination emission abatement assembly 400. In particular, it may be desirable to generate and supply to one of the devices (e.g., the NO_x trap 402 or the soot particulate filter 404) a quantity of reformat gas that is different from the quantity of reformat gas delivered to the other device. For example, the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be operated in one mode of operation in which a first quantity of reformat gas is generated and supplied to the NO_x trap 402, and also a different mode of operation in which a second, smaller quantity of reformat gas rich is generated and supplied to the soot particulate filter 404, or visa versa.

As can be seen from the foregoing description, the concepts of the present disclosure provide numerous features and advantages relative to other systems. For example, amongst other things, the concepts of the present disclosure allow for the operation of a heating and air conditioning system of an on-highway truck without requiring concurrent operation of the truck's engine. Such a feature is advantageous for both fuel consumption and emissions reduction reasons.

Moreover, by generating and supplying reformat gas to the emission abatement devices of the present disclosure, the efficiency of such devices is enhanced. In addition, the number and type of compounds which may be treated is also enhanced.

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In addition, by use of a combination emission abatement assembly, the a single fuel reformer may be utilized to regenerate a number of different exhaust treatment devices. In such a way, multiple exhaust compounds (e.g., NO_x and soot) can be removed from the exhaust flow by use of a single assembly.

5 Further, by "customizing" the quantity and/or composition of reformate gas generated and supplied to various devices, the efficiency associated with operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 is enhanced. In other words, operation of the plasma fuel reformer 12 may be refined to generate and supply a quantity and/or composition of reformate gas that is sufficient to support operation of a given
10 device, without being "wasteful."

While the disclosure is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific exemplary embodiments thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and has herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that there is no intent to limit the disclosure to the particular
15 forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

There are a plurality of advantages of the present disclosure arising from the various features of the apparatus, systems, and methods described herein. It will be noted that alternative embodiments of the apparatus, systems, and methods of
20 the present disclosure may not include all of the features described yet still benefit from at least some of the advantages of such features. Those of ordinary skill in the art may readily devise their own implementations of apparatus, systems, and methods that incorporate one or more of the features of the present disclosure and fall within the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

CLAIMS

1. A method of operating an onboard fuel reforming assembly comprising the steps of:

- operating an onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a first reformat
5 gas having a first composition during a first period of time,
advancing the first reformat gas to a first component during the first
period of time,
operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a second
reformat gas having a second composition during a second period of time, and
10 advancing the second reformat gas to a second component during the
second period of time.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein:

- the first component comprises a fuel cell and the second component
15 comprises an emission abatement device,
the first reformat gas advancing step comprises advancing the first
reformat gas to the fuel cell, and
the second reformat gas advancing step comprises advancing the
second reformat gas to the emission abatement device.

20

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the first reformat gas is richer in
hydrogen than is the second reformat gas.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the first component comprises a fuel cell and the second component comprises an intake of an internal combustion engine,

the first reformat gas advancing step comprises advancing the first
5 reformat gas to the fuel cell, and

the second reformat gas advancing step comprises advancing the second reformat gas to the intake of the engine.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:

10 the onboard fuel reformer comprises a plasma fuel reformer having a plasma-generating assembly,

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the first reformat gas comprises advancing the first reformat gas through a catalyst downstream of the plasma-generating assembly, and

15 the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the second reformat gas comprises bypassing the second reformat gas around the catalyst.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein:

20 the onboard fuel reformer comprises a plasma fuel reformer,

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the first reformat gas comprises advancing a first air/fuel mixture having a first air-to-fuel ratio into the plasma fuel reformer, and

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the
25 second reformat gas comprises advancing a second air/fuel mixture having a second air-to-fuel ratio into the plasma fuel reformer.

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7. The method of claim 1, wherein:

the onboard fuel reformer comprises a plasma fuel reformer having a power supply associated therewith,

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the first reformat gas comprises operating the power supply so as to supply electrical power at a first power level to the plasma fuel reformer, and

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the second reformat gas comprises operating the power supply so as to supply electrical power at a second power level to the plasma fuel reformer.

10

8. An onboard fuel reforming assembly, comprising:

an onboard fuel reformer,

an electrically-controlled flow diverter valve, and

an electronic control unit electrically coupled to the onboard fuel reformer and the flow diverter valve, the electronic control unit comprising (i) a processor, and (ii) a memory device electrically coupled to the processor, the memory device having stored therein a plurality of instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to:

(a) operate the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a first reformat gas having a first composition during a first period of time,

(b) position the flow diverter valve so as to advance the first reformat gas to a first component during the first period of time,

(c) operate the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a second reformat gas having a second composition during a second period of time, and

(d) position the flow diverter valve so as to advance the second reformat gas to a second component during the second period of time.

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9. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 8, wherein:
the first component comprises a fuel cell for generating electrical
power, and
the second component comprises an emission abatement device for
5 treating exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine.

10. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 8, wherein the first
reformate gas is richer in hydrogen than is the second reformate gas.

10

11. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 8, wherein:
the first component comprises a fuel cell for generating electrical
power, and
the second component comprises an intake of an internal combustion
15 engine.

12. A method of operating an onboard fuel reforming assembly
comprising the steps of:

operating an onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a first quantity of
20 reformate gas during a first period of time,

advancing the first quantity of reformate gas to a first component
during the first period of time,

operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate a second quantity
of reformate gas during a second period of time, and

25 advancing the second quantity of reformate gas to a second component
during the second period of time.

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13. The method of claim 12, wherein:

the first component comprises a fuel cell and the second component comprises an emission abatement device,

the step of advancing the first quantity of reformat gas comprises
5 advancing the first quantity of reformat gas to the fuel cell, and

the step of advancing the second quantity of reformat gas comprises advancing the second quantity of reformat gas to the emission abatement device.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein:

10 the first component comprises a fuel cell and the second component comprises an intake of an internal combustion engine,

the step of advancing the first quantity of reformat gas comprises advancing the first quantity of reformat gas to the fuel cell, and

the step of advancing the second quantity of reformat gas comprises
15 advancing the second quantity of reformat gas to the intake of the internal combustion engine.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein:

the first component comprises a NO_x trap and the second component
20 comprises a soot particulate filter,

the step of advancing the first quantity of reformat gas comprises advancing the first quantity of reformat gas to the NO_x trap, and

the step of advancing the second quantity of reformat gas comprises advancing the second quantity of reformat gas to the soot particulate filter.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein:

the onboard fuel reformer comprises a plasma fuel reformer,

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the first quantity of reformat gas comprises operating the plasma fuel reformer so as to

5 generate the first quantity of reformat gas, and

the step of operating the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate the second quantity of reformat gas comprises operating the plasma fuel reformer so as to generate the second quantity of reformat gas.

10 17. An onboard fuel reforming assembly, comprising:

an onboard fuel reformer,

an electrically-controlled flow diverter valve, and

an electronic control unit electrically coupled to the onboard fuel reformer and the flow diverter valve, the electronic control unit comprising (i) a
15 processor, and (ii) a memory device electrically coupled to the processor, the memory device having stored therein a plurality of instructions which, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to:

(a) operate the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate and advance a first quantity of reformat gas to a first component during a first period of time, and

20 (b) operate the onboard fuel reformer so as to generate and advance a second quantity of reformat gas to a second component during a second period of time.

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18. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 17, wherein:
the first component comprises a fuel cell for generating electrical
power, and
the second component comprises an emission abatement device for
5 treating exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine.

19. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 17, wherein:
the first component comprises a fuel cell for generating electrical
power, and
10 the second component comprises an intake of an internal combustion
engine.

20. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 17, wherein:
the first component comprises a NO_x trap for removing NO_x from an
15 exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine, and
and the second component comprises a soot particulate filter for
removing soot particulate from the exhaust gas of the internal combustion engine.

21. The onboard fuel reforming assembly of claim 17, wherein the
20 onboard fuel reformer comprises a plasma fuel reformer.

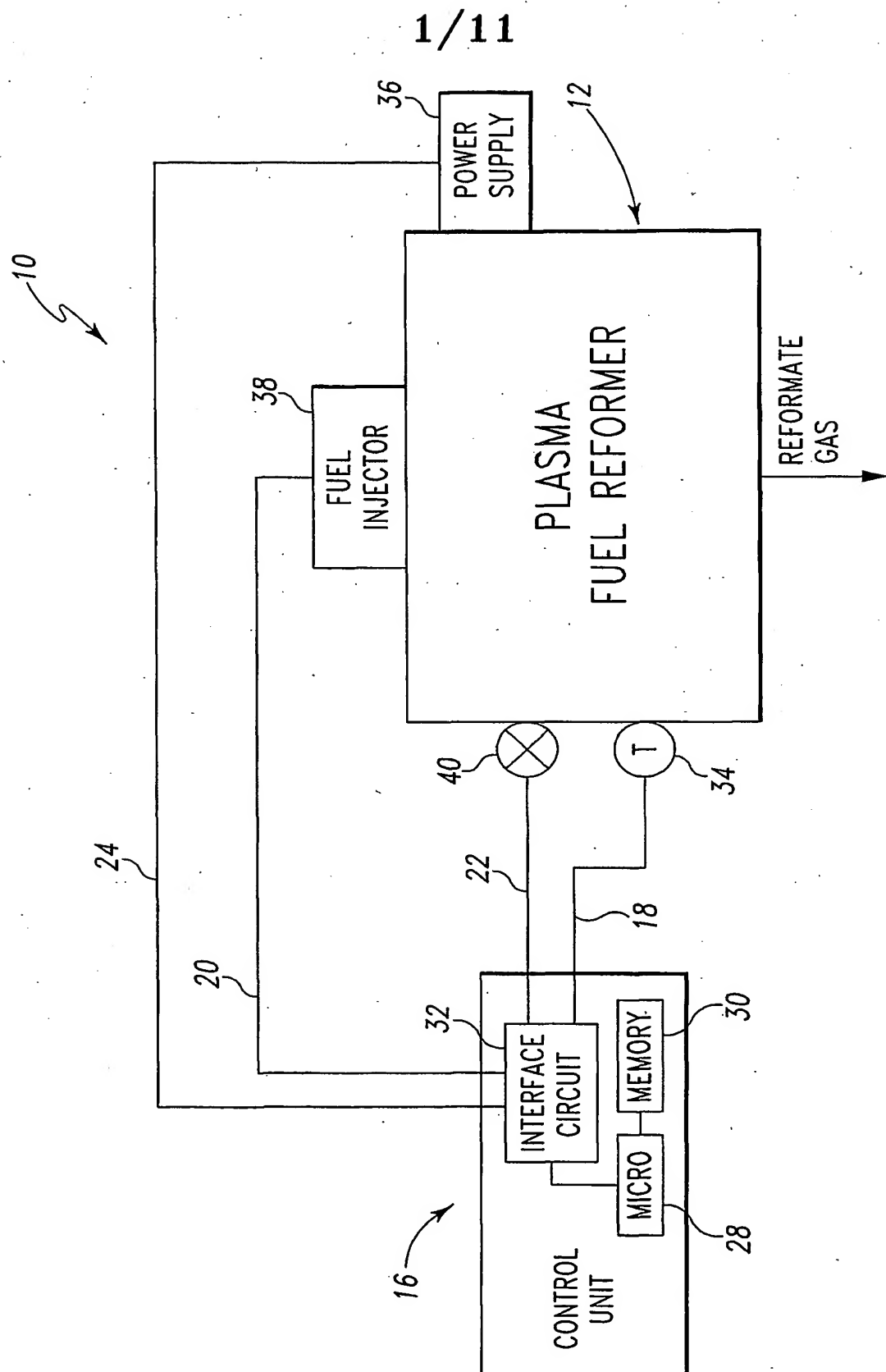
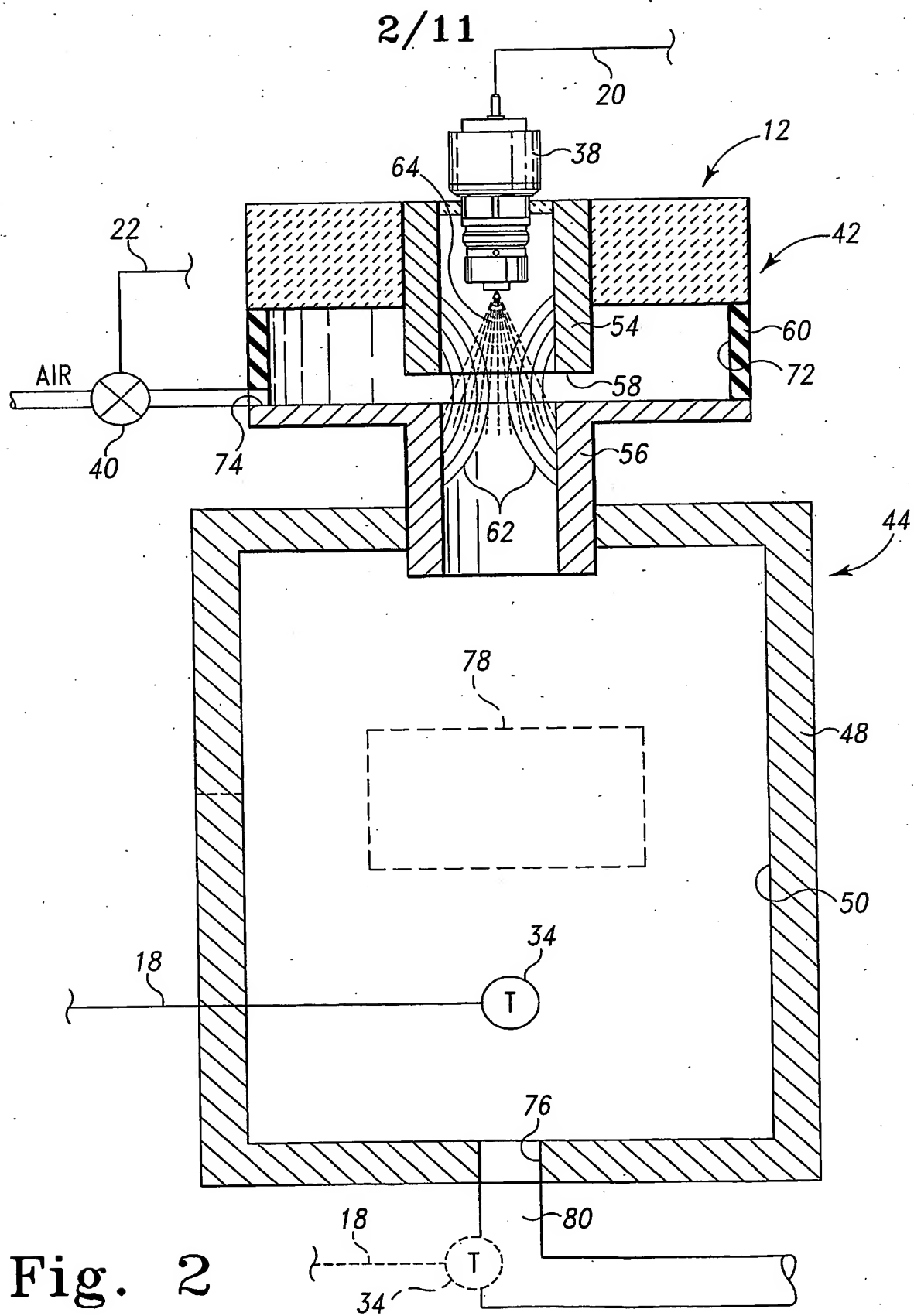


Fig. 1



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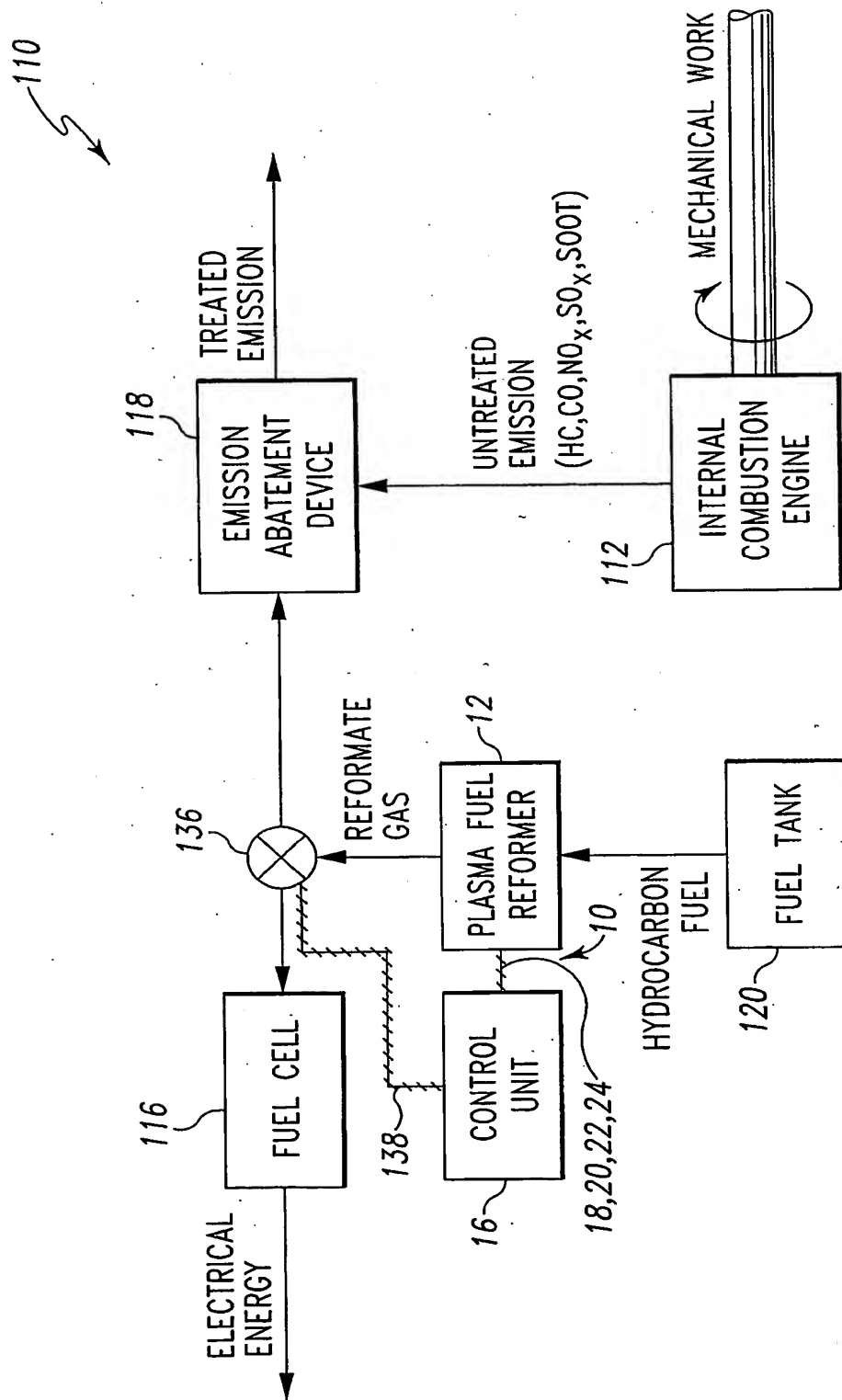


Fig. 3

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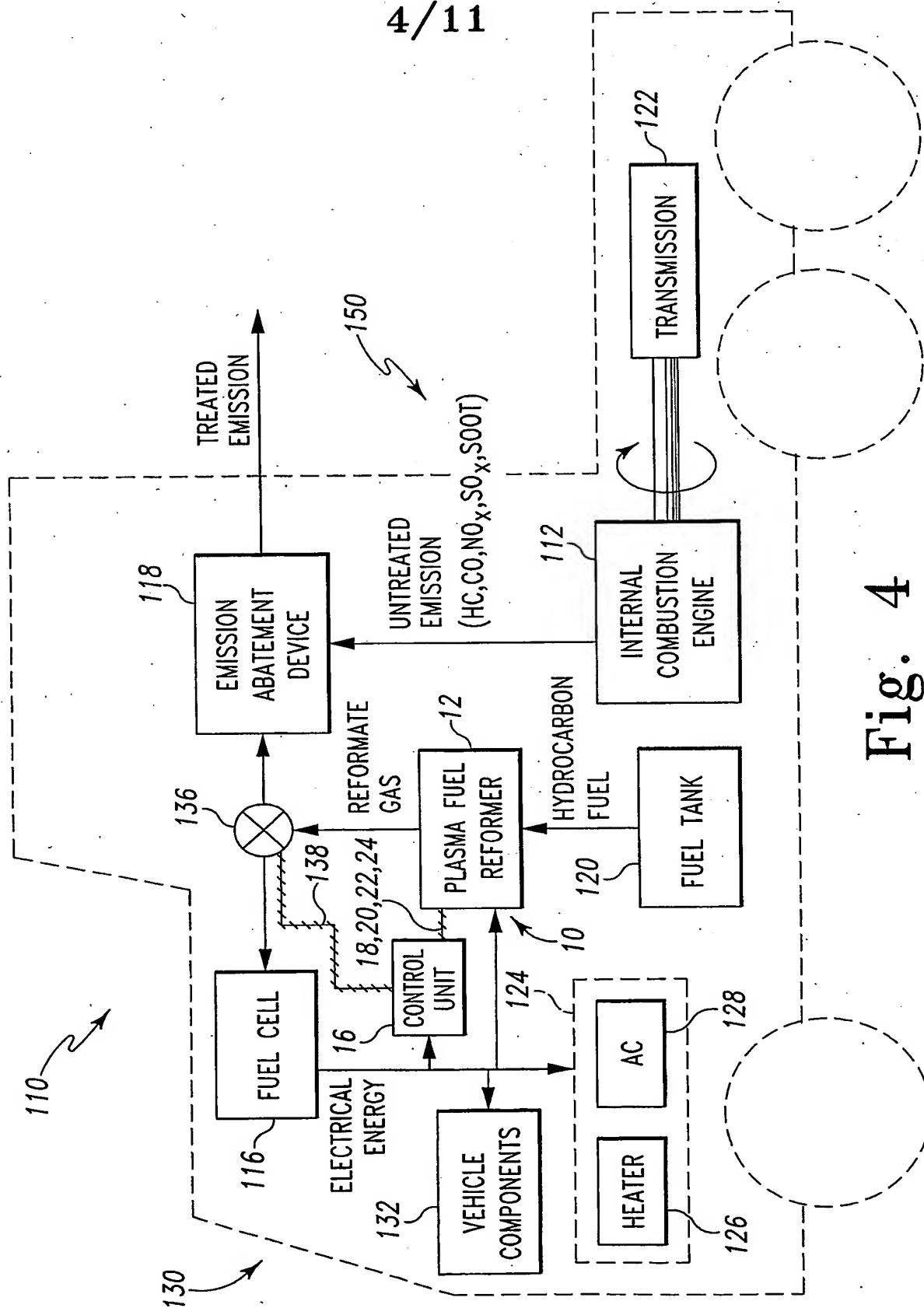


Fig. 4

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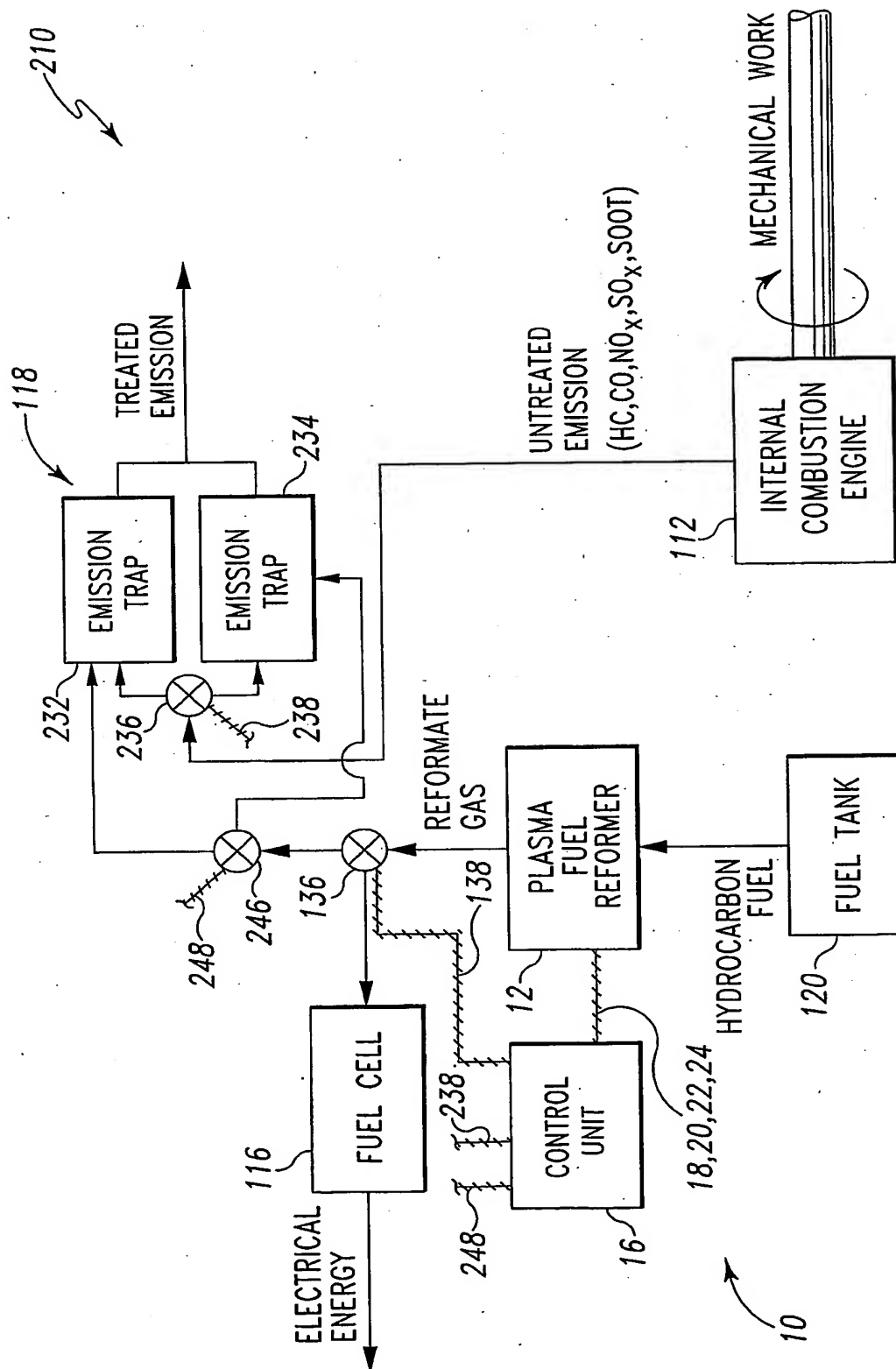


Fig. 5

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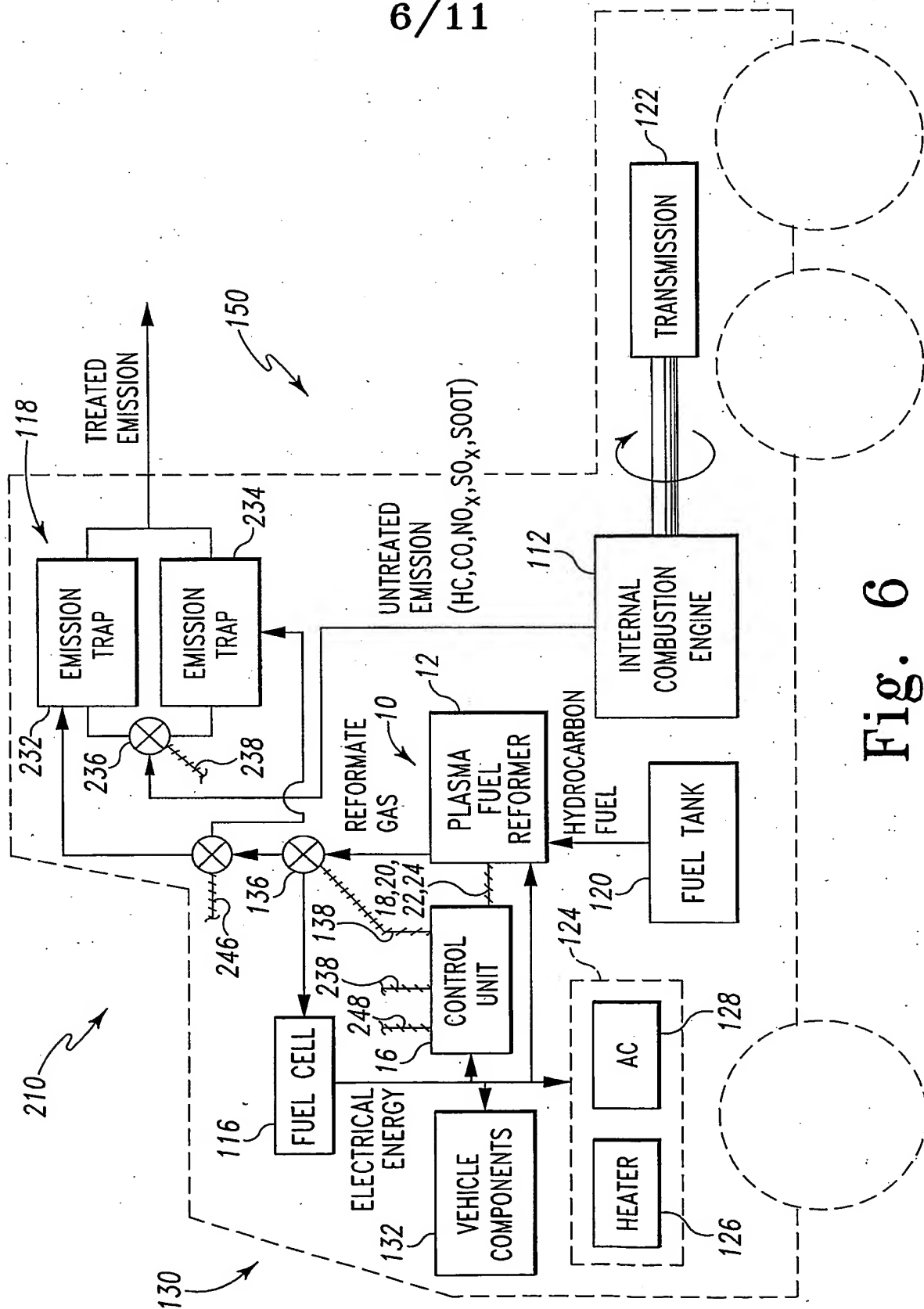


Fig. 6

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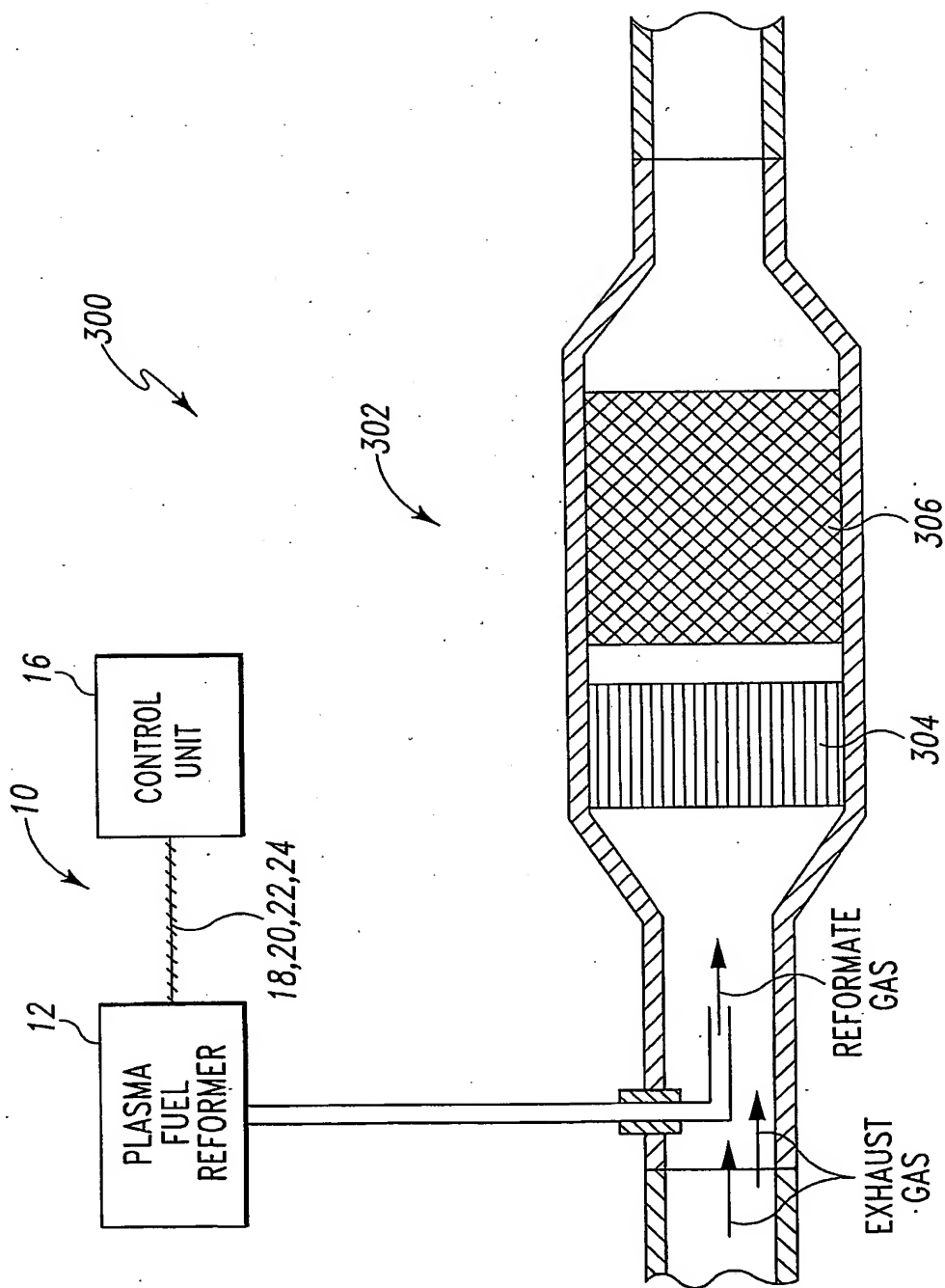


Fig. 7

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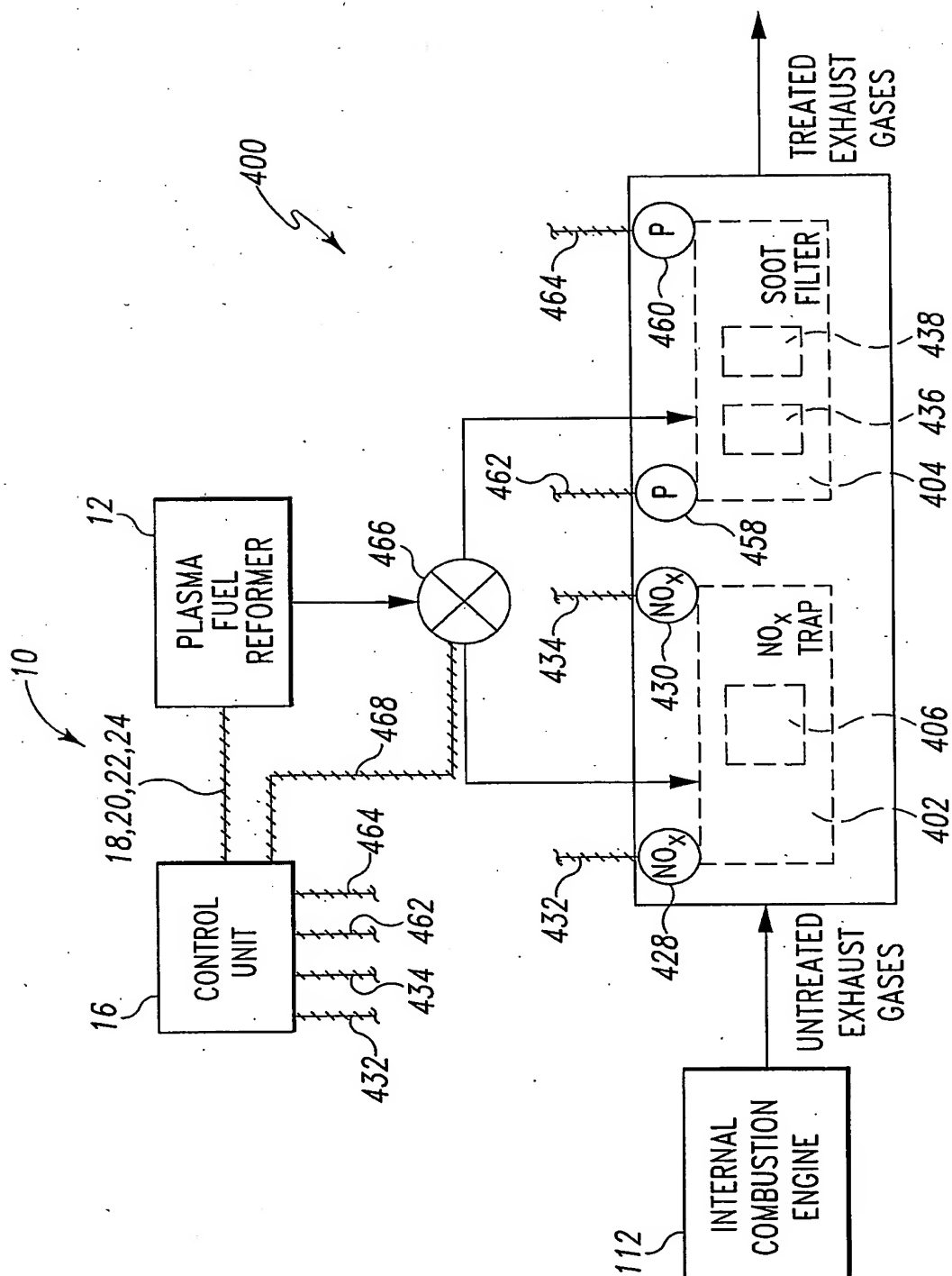


Fig. 8

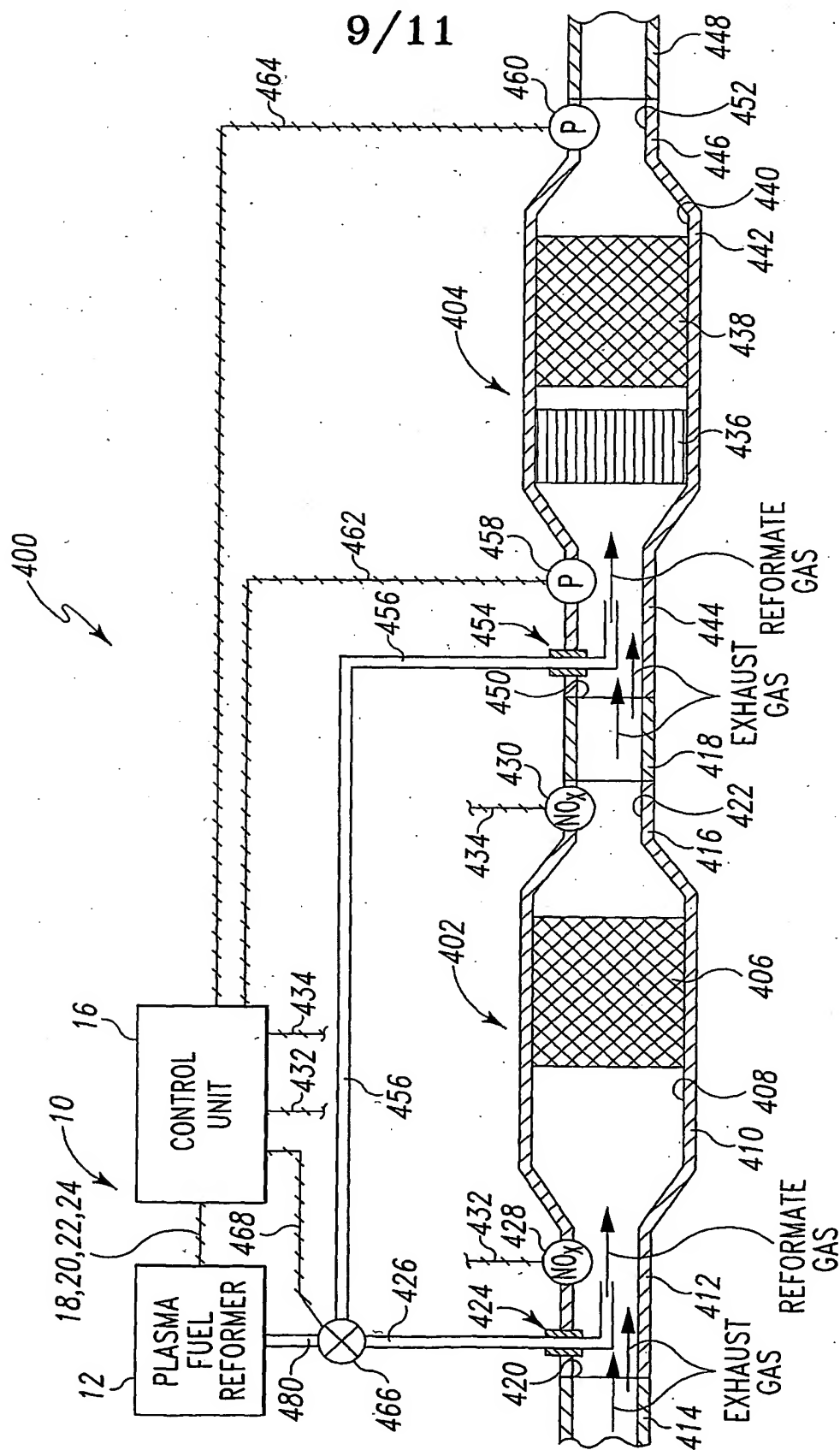


Fig. 9

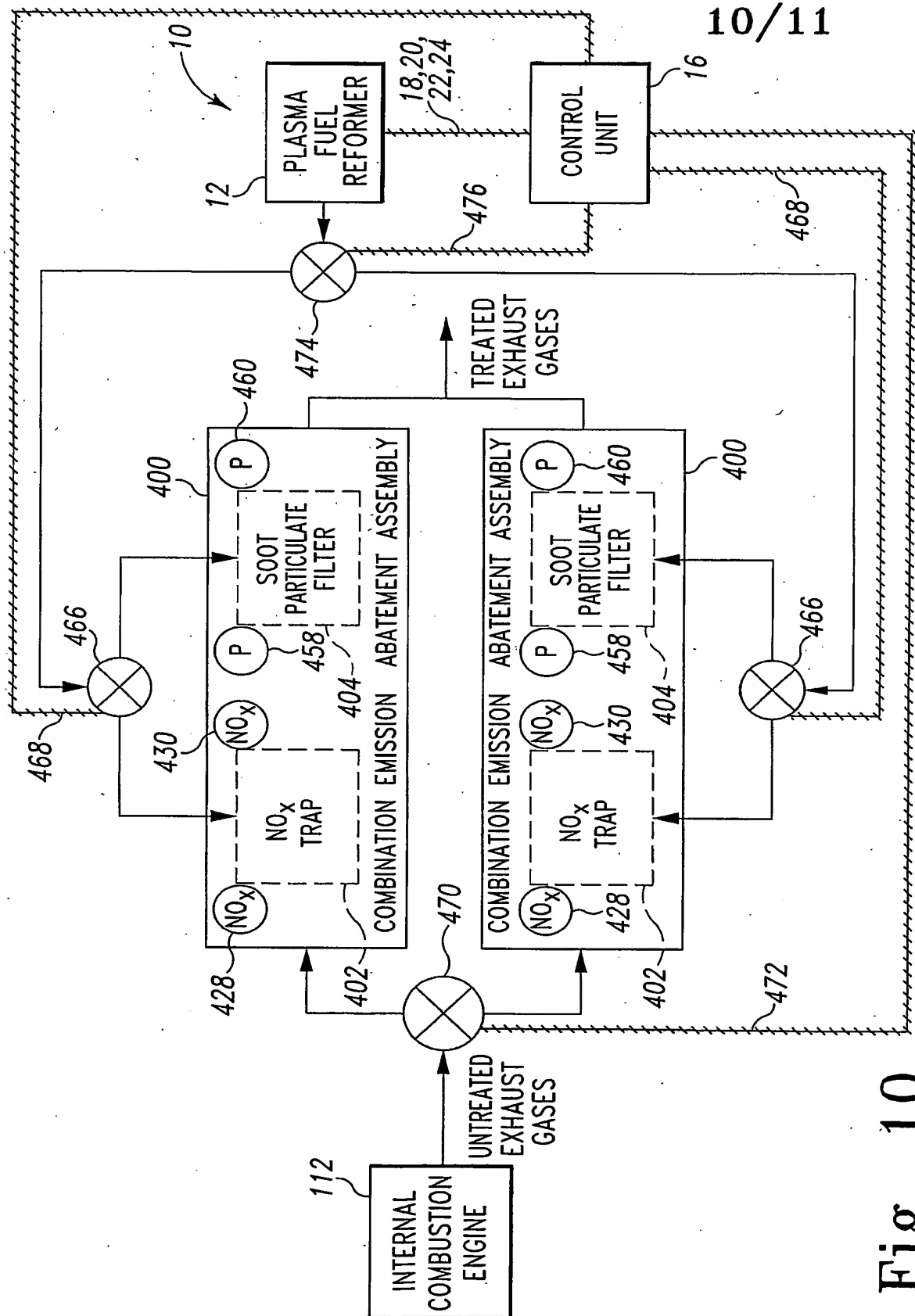


Fig. 10

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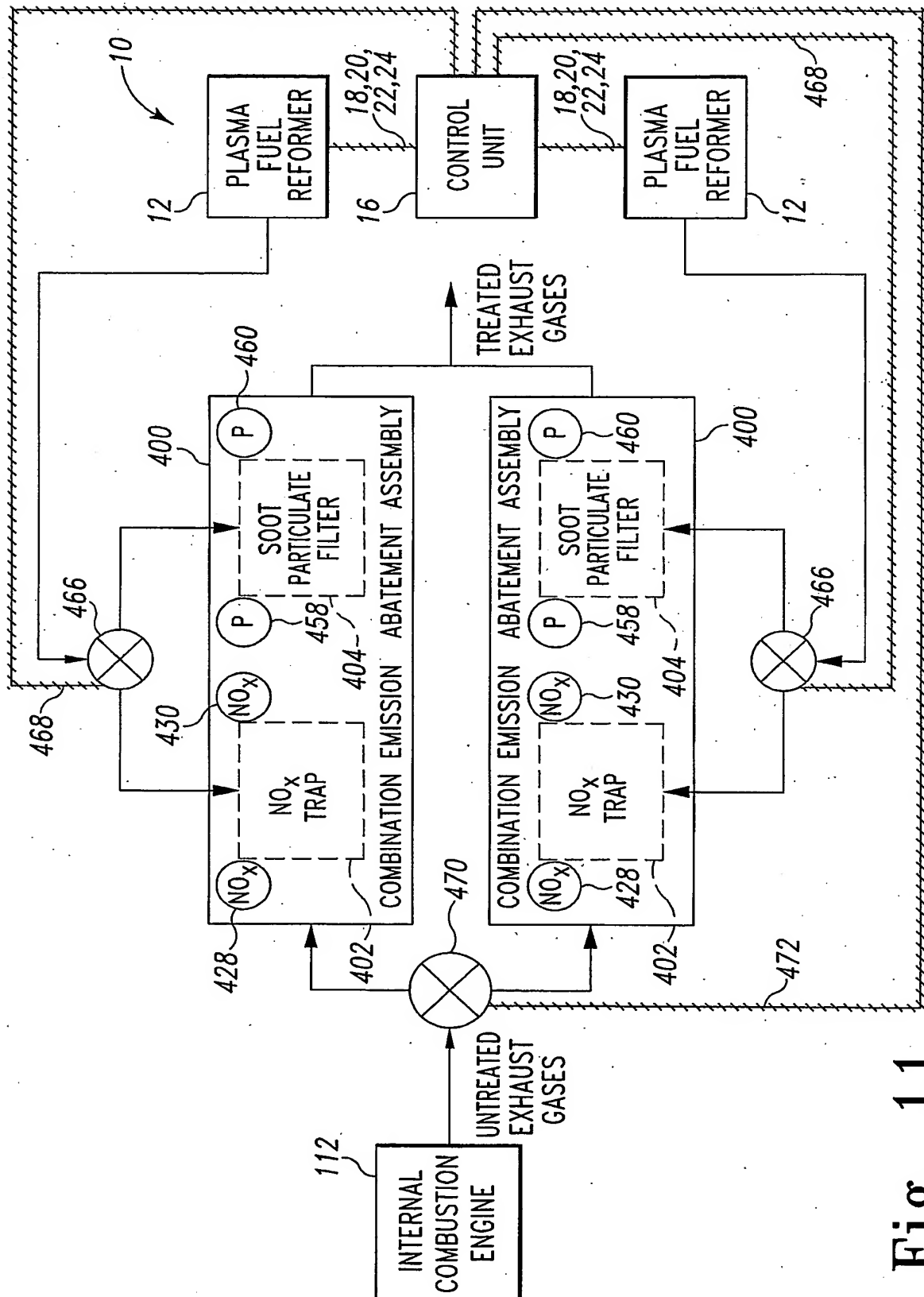


Fig. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In **al Application No**
PCT/US 02/40664**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC 7 F02B43/10 F02M25/00 H01M8/06 F01N3/08 F01N3/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 F02B F02M H01M F01N B60H B01D B60K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	EP 1 057 998 A (BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG) 6 December 2000 (2000-12-06) figures 1- abstract claims 1-10	1-3,8, 12,17 4,11,13, 14,16,19
Y A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015, no. 457 (M-1181), 20 November 1991 (1991-11-20) & JP 03 195305 A (SHINNENSHIYOU SYST KENKYUSHO:KK), 26 August 1991 (1991-08-26) abstract	1-3,8, 12,17 16,21
A	US 4 645 521 A (FREESH CHARLES W) 24 February 1987 (1987-02-24) figure 1 abstract	1,8,12, 15,17,20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 March 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/03/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No
PCT/US 02/40664

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